





ST. PAUL ELECTS  
ITS POET-MAYOR  
FOR THIRD TIMELaurence Hodgson, Known  
as "Larry Ho" Wins Over  
Pastor in Dull Contest

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 5 (Special)—Lawrence C. Hodgson has been elected Mayor of St. Paul over the Rev. Howard Y. Williams, endorsed candidate of the Labor Progressive Political Association. This is the third time Mr. Hodgson has been elected to this office. He served two previous terms between 1913 and 1922.

Despite the most strenuous efforts of various organizations, no more than a 60 per cent vote went to the polls. There was little interest in the mayoralty contest, although the issue of "Representative versus class government" was raised by the Hodgson forces. The cry went up that the election of Mr. Williams probably would result in a labor controlled government.

Mr. Hodgson succeeds Arthur E. Nelson, who has been serving as chief executive of the city for the last four years. He will take office June 1.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 5 (AP)—Mr. Hodgson is widely known as a writer of verse and prose under the name "Larry Ho."

Mr. Hodgson for the last two years has been commissioner of finance on the city council.

Three of the six men elected to the City Council were supported by Labor organizations. They were Herman C. Wessel and James Clancy, and C. J. McCloghan, city clerk, who was chosen to the post left vacant by Mr. Hodgson. The other councilmen re-elected were J. H. McDonald, the Rev. R. S. Ferguson and George Schneider, William F. Scott, city controller, another Labor man, was returned to office.

## MACEDONIAN BANDITS ACTIVE

By Special Cable  
BELGRADE, May—The slaying of two persons and wounding of 17 by Bulgarian and Macedonian bandits at Strumitza on Orthodox Easter eve has provoked great bitterness and disappointment here, especially since recently there appeared signs of a rapprochement between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. The Strumitza inhabitants have held a meeting and a telegram was sent to the Government asking that energetic action be taken against the Macedonian revolutionary committee and that full satisfaction be given.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Address "The Child of the New Age," by Mrs. Beatrice Esser, at dinner in the honor, Women's Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.  
Banquet of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.  
Home Beautiful, Mechanics Building, 10 to 10:30.  
Address by Wellington Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate, and guest of honor, dinner Traffic Club of New England, Copley-Plaza, 7:30.  
Address, "Conditions in Passaic from First Hand Knowledge," by McAlister Coleman, student body, McAlister Union College and League for Democratic Control, Byron Street House, 8:30.  
Street, 8.

Musical  
Steinert Hall—Walker Chamberlain, baritone; Arthur Landers, pianist, 8:15.  
Theaters  
Boston Opera House—"The Two Orphans," 8:15.  
Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.  
Copley—"Andrew Takes a Wife," 8:15.  
Keith—"Yandeville," 8:15.  
Repertory—"The Little Minister," 8:15.

Photoplays  
Colonial—"Ben-Hur," 2:15, 8:30.  
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.

## EVENTS TOMORROW

Lantern slides evening concert at Cambridge Museum for children, 6 Jarvis Street, 11 a. m.  
Meeting of Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Hall B, Tremont Temple, 2.  
Rummage sale, Scollay Square Service Club, Horticultural Hall, 10 a. m.  
Public presentation of George Shannon Debating Prize, Boston University, 1.  
Address "Made in U. S. A. The American Woolen Industry," by Walter Humphreys, secretary of the National Association Woolen Manufacturers; motion pictures, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

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MONITOR

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1) What has taken the place of many traveling dramatic companies?  
2) Why are 36 niches with figures in the Paris Louvre?  
3) Why will the 1928 Electoral College use the 1910 census?  
4) To what form of journalistic work are women most easily fitted?  
5) How may one do several things at once?  
6) How has Ethel Lackie won her swimming honors?

These Questions Were Answered in  
Yesterday's MONITOR

Leading, Not Driving, of Child  
Urged by Kindergarten Teachers

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5 (Special)—The day of teaching subjects in school is passing and instruction now deals primarily not with reading, history, or writing, but with John, Mary, James, and Susan. This genuine humanizing of education is a distinctly modern achievement, it is being shown in sessions here of the International Kindergarten Union.

The annual meeting of the union has drawn teachers and leaders in educational research from many parts of the United States and there are a few representatives from foreign countries, including Japan, China, Rumania and Bulgaria. They are concerned with the work of children from two to nine years old, those under five belonging to nursery schools that are growing in numbers in the larger cities of this country, those around five to the kindergarten, and the older ones to the primary grades.

Need of the Individual  
The question of shaping instruction to the need of the individual child and thus arousing a real interest in school work has been given special emphasis. It amounts to what H. B. Wilson, superintendent of schools, Berkeley, Calif., has termed the "natural" as opposed to formal procedure in education. The latter, said Mr. Wilson, has to do with books, courses, methods, and it attacks the child with the idea of getting "results," while the natural procedure seeks to awaken responses in the child to provoke and answer questions, to solve its problems and to make school an actual and even a pleasant experience.

With reference to the shifting of emphasis from books, courses, and subjects to objects and activities that appeal to the interest of the child, Miss Alice Temple, president of the union and associate professor of kindergarten and primary instruction at the University of Chicago, said: "In the older type of school the first grader sat at his desk squirming, fidgety, restless, looking over his shoulder but most of the time waiting for the recitation bell. Between recitations he had nothing to hold his attention."

Modern School's Mission  
The modern school has changed all that for the kindergarten and primary grade pupil, and has a further mission of similar nature for children below the kindergarten age.

Tonight at the Pops  
JEWISH PROGRAM  
Overture, "Le Baruffe Chiozzotte," Sinigaglia  
In the Garden, from "Goldman's Wedding," Goldman  
"Reve Anglaise," Rubinstein  
Fantasia from "The Tales of Hoffman," Offenbach  
Suite from "Shulamith," Goldfaden  
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn  
Fantasy on Two Hebrew Folk Tunes, Levenson  
Waltz, "The Skaters," Waldteufel  
Carnation March from "The Prophet," Meyerbeer

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FRENCH FRANC  
STILL FALLINGBritish Strike Does Not Stop  
Its Decline—Pound Remains UnmovedBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 5.—The presence of Henry Berenger, Ambassador to the United States, in France for the opening of Parliament on May 27 is especially desirable with the franc still falling. It was anticipated in official circles that it would rise after the conclusion of the debt settlement, and this was an argument freely used. Contrary to such expectations the franc is not far short of 31 to the dollar and 150 to the pound. Not even a strike on an unprecedented scale in England arrests its downward movement.

The French regard the British upheaval with anxiety, and sympathize with the Government in its formidable task. They realize that repercussions are already felt in France and are likely to spread. They assert that by a strange paradox, the country with a depreciated currency may be economically sounder than a country which has made strenuous efforts to bring its currency back to parity with the dollar.

Yet the French, however sympathetic could not but expect the pound to depreciate and the franc to rise by reason of the British strike. The fact that the contrary is the case bewilders the French, who are beginning to ask whether anything will make any difference. The probability is that the British have taken special precautions. Italy, too, is understood to be supporting the pound.

There is again considerable talk of speculation and of foreign pressure. It may be justified to some extent, but the principal cause of the franc's fall remains loss of confidence on the part of the French themselves. In any event, if an early rectification of the Washington agreement is required, it would be well for Mr. Berenger to return to assist Aristide Briand in making known among the senators and deputies the conditions in which the accord was effected and the prospects of the franc in foreign markets.

VIVISECTION BAN  
UP IN CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

he pointed out to the subcommittee in charge of the bill that such recognized members of the medical profession as Dr. Henry Bigelow admitted the futility of these experiments.

Segregation Opposed  
"Segregation of brilliant, normal and dull pupils into separate classes is unwise. Bright pupils should be put with slower ones. The former are pace setters, with whom the slow pupil will seek to compete and thereby in some cases attain the normal. Slow pupils, placed alone, develop an inferiority complex from the stigma of their classification."

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had been accomplished the cost of the painful operations on dogs is out of all proportion to the alleged benefits rendered. Even more regrettable is the untoward effect on the persons performing these experiments."

The arguments advanced by the medical experimenters, he asserted, beg the whole question of the morality of such practices.  
"This is a moral and spiritual question with which our medical friends have nothing to do," he concluded. "The time will come when the present idea of vivisection in the name of medical science will be looked upon with the same aversion as the idea of burning persons charged with witchcraft in the name of religion."

Charles Edward Russell, lecturer and publicist, who has been for years identified with humanitarian and anti-vivisection work, speaking of the alleged healing of disease by medical methods, said: "Diseases are not healed in this way. Health is promoted by clean living, temperance, a cheerful spirit and a heart full of love."

He gave as his three reasons for supporting the Fletcher bill the effect on human beings of continued cruelty practiced on animals in the laboratory, the fact that the medical profession can show no specific results in human welfare as a result of years of continued animal experimentation, and the methods employed by the American Medical Association in its support of vivisection. This "ironclad trade union," Mr. Russell said, sternly suppresses the expression of honest opinion from its own members. If such opinion is against vivisection, vaccination and such practices.

John S. Codman of Boston, vice-president of the International Association for the Investigation of Vivisection, and of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society told the committee that the strict secrecy surrounding the practice of vivisection has prevented the public from taking definite action to secure restrictive measures.

He read into the record accounts of various experiments upon living animals from the Journal of the American Medical Association, which he declared disapproved assertions that such experiments do not involve cruelty and are only performed when the subject is insensible. "The supporters of animal experimentation are afraid to let people know the truth," he declared.

The hearings will be continued to give the opposition an opportunity to present arguments against the bill.

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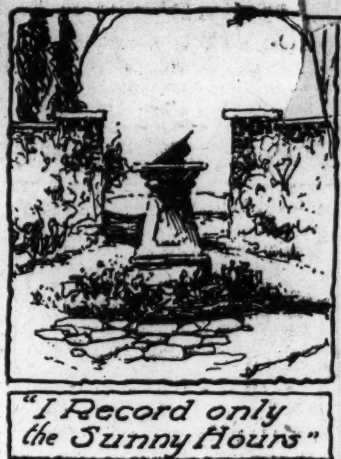
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Leavenworth, Kan.  
Special Correspondence

IT WAS a woman with a heavily laden heart who passed through the forbidding gates of the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth upon a recent day. She had come to pay a visit to her husband, who is an inmate there. With her were five small children, the smallest of whom was borne in her arms. Their years were too few to enable them to understand the import of the situation, but there was something in the atmosphere in which they found themselves, and the sober demeanor of their mother, which noticeably checked their youthful spirits for the moment.

Incident to her visit Warden Bidle discovered that she was almost wholly without finances. Immediately he ordered the provision of a dinner for the little group, into the preparation and serving of which the inmates entered with the greatest zest. It was no meager meal, those having it in charge making certain that hungry appetites had been fully satisfied.

While this was going on, word of the situation had gone beyond the immediate surroundings, and within a period of less than half an hour more than \$200 had been collected among



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of the now rather bewildered but grateful woman.



STATE TO GREET  
GIRL LEADERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Honorary state commissioner of Massachusetts Girl Scouts.

On Friday the visitors will tour Boston, reaching the Public Library at 10:30 a. m., where they will be welcomed by Charles F. D. Belden, its director, and visiting the Governor at the State House at 11:30 a. m. In pursuance with a plan formed before the passing on of James J. Storrow, the visitors will be the guests of Mrs. Storrow, at her home in Lincoln, at noon, but she will not be present. Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, national president of the Girl Scouts, also a resident of Lincoln, will represent Mrs. Storrow on this occasion.

## Reception at Harvard

A reception with Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell at Harvard University will form the principal event in a quiet afternoon, on Friday, but after private dinners as the guests of Boston women, the foreign officials will be the guests of honor at a reception to be tendered there by the Museum of Fine Arts, on Huntington Avenue, at 9 p. m. Saturday morning also will be devoted to rest and after the state dinner, the guests will have supper at the Old Ship Tea Room and leave for Washington, D. C., and Briarcliffe, N. Y.

At the private dinners on Friday evening, Mrs. Reade and Miss Sheila Reade will be the guests of Mrs. Barrett Wendell, secretary of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts. Mrs. Mark Kerr, vice-chairman of the council with two other prominent English women, Dame Catherine Furse and Miss Mander, will be the guests of Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, the state commissioner.

Others who will act as hostesses on this occasion will be Mrs. George L. Batchelder, who is also chairman of the general committee on arrangements; Mrs. Wheaton Byers, Miss Rose L. Dexter, Mrs. Samuel Hoar, Mrs. Henry P. Kidder, Mrs. Charles S. Minot, Mrs. Henry Parkman Jr., Mrs. Washington B. Wood, Miss Alice Thorndike, Deputy State Commissioner Mrs. W. W. Vaughn and Mrs. Stephen M. Weld.

## Annual State Review

The annual state review of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, the final event on the program Saturday afternoon, will be the most brilliant exhibit of Girl Scouting held at any time in this part of the country. It will begin with a formal entrance of the local and state leaders in the movement, city and state officials and the international guests, concluding with the spectacular opening Girl Scout ceremony of colors and the pledge of allegiance.

The rest of the program at the state review will demonstrate the home-making activities of Girl Scouts, include an interlude of graceful folk dancing, the inspiring rhythm of bugle and drum corps competitions and end with folk songs of several countries sung by a chorus of 122 Scout voices which have been under steady training for months in anticipation of this event. In addition to Mrs. Hartt and Mrs. Batchelder, general chairman, the committee includes also Mrs. Wendell, in charge of hospitality; Mrs. William Hunt of Lexington, in charge of transportation; Mrs. Homer Albers with the responsibility of furnishing interpreters, and Miss Dorothy Batchelder who will recruit a corps of orderlies to assist the visitors. Golden Eaglet Girl Scouts of the state organization will also assist as orderlies and couriers.

## Scout and Guide Leaders

Rallying in America for Goal of World Fellowship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5.—Fifty Girl leaders from 38 countries have arrived here for the first world camp conference of the Girl Guides and Girl Scout leaders to be held in America. The conference, which has world fellowship for its subject, is to meet on May 11 to May 17 at Camp Edith Macy, near Briarcliffe Manor.

Uniformed in navy blue and khaki, the delegates, many of them scarcely beyond the years of the Manhattan Girl Scouts who acted as their escort, paraded from the steamship pier to



MRS. ARTHUR W. HARTT

State Girl Scout Commissioner, Will Be Official Hostess to International Guests

the national headquarters at 670 Lexington Avenue.

Before going to Camp Edith Macy, where the delegates and visitors will be received by 350 American Girl Scout leaders and officers from every state in the Union, there will be several days of sight-seeing and preliminaries.

## Tours of Inspection

The program for the intervening days includes a tour about some of the most interesting places in New York City, a visit to the City Hall and a reception by Mayor James J. Walker, followed by a three-day sojourn in Boston. On Sunday, May 9, the delegates will arrive in Washington, where they will be received by President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge, who is honorary president of the Girl Scouts.

Lady Baden-Powell, wife of Sir Baden-Powell and Chief Girl Guide of the world, will join the party while in Washington and will respond to the American message of welcome at the opening meeting at Camp Edith Macy on Tuesday evening. The American greeting will be by Mrs. Juliette Low of Savannah, Ga., founder of the American Girl Scouts, and by Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, national director of girl scouting.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, ceremonies for the dedication of the Edith Macy Training Camp will be held. James E. Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, who was closely associated with Mrs. Macy in the early work of the movement in this country, will make the principal address.

## Lighting "World Camp Fire"

Following the dedication, one of the most impressive international features—the World Camp Fire—will take place. Each of the 39 countries will add its flag to the camp fire, while the representative tells what is the foremost contribution of her country to the world.

On Wednesday, May 12, Lady Baden-Powell will be presented as international chairman. Mrs. Essex Reade of England, chairman of the International Council, will address the conference on "International Aspects and Links."

The roll call of the countries will follow, the delegates being presented by Mrs. Mark Kerr of England, and Mrs. Arthur Choate of New York. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, chairman of the national executive board and formerly president of the Girl Scouts in America, will talk on "The Girl Scout in Camp." Mrs. Grizel Gatharal, delegate from Constantinople, will speak on "Guiding in the Far East." Dame Katherine Furse of Great Britain will address the evening session on "Unity in Scouting—How Secured in the Local and the National Areas." Brief addresses on training Girl Scout leaders will be made by the heads of various training camps. Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, will be heard in the afternoon on the subject of international health, and all the international delegates will participate in a tree-planting ceremonial.

national health, and all the international delegates will participate in a tree-planting ceremonial.

Friday will be the international council's "own" day. Mrs. Reade will preside at a morning session on international business. Separate conferences will follow and in the afternoon the foreign delegates are invited to the home of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. at Pocantico Hills.

A rally of 1000 Westchester County Girl Scouts will be the feature on Saturday, which has for its theme the "Ideals and Activities of the Girl Scouts." Luncheon at the estate of Mrs. Franklin G. Brown at Springhurst, Westchester, is also scheduled for this day.

Sunday has been set aside as "the day of comradeship." The morning will be devoted to church-going and to friendly conferences. At the great hall in the afternoon there will be an address by Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, president of the Girl Scouts in America, followed by an inspirational pageant, "Sir Galahad," presented by the American group.

## List of Foreign Delegates

The delegates will leave the camp on Monday morning, May 17, go by motor to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, arriving finally at Montreal, where they will leave for Europe on the steamship Melita on May 19.

The list of foreign delegates and their countries follows: Countess of Stradbroke, Australia; Miss Elizabeth Wimmerer, Austria; Mme. Mathilde Morel-Jamar and Baroness Myriam de Broquville, Belgium; Mrs. Sarah T. Warren, Canada; Miss D. St. Clair Mander, China; Miss Dorothy H. Watson, Costa Rica; Mrs. Lida Sobotova, Czechoslovakia; Mrs. F. Engholm and Miss Anna Petersen, Denmark; Miss Margot Trevor Williams, Egypt; Miss Ellen Heinio, Miss Hansen and Miss Ingeborg Slopaens-Lindholm, Finland; Mlle. Helene Depaux Dumessnil and Mlle. Violette Mouchon, France; Fraulein Katherine Hertwig, Germany.

Dame Katherine Furse and Miss Charlotte Noel, Great Britain; Miss Antonia Ludenmeyer, Hungary; Signorina Annamaria Poggi, Italy; Mrs. Wilhelmine Wilks, Latvia; Miss Eugenia Simpson, Liberia; Miss Vichy Schneider, Luxembourg; Mrs. W. Wynandts-Franken, Netherlands; Miss Marcella Boe and Miss Agnes Nostvik, Norway; Lady Enid Clayton, Palestine; Mrs. Sophie de Callier, Poland; Mrs. Dorothea H. Pheysy, Portugal; Miss G. Strbova, Serbia; Miss Margaret Woters, South Africa; Miss Mary Lagercrantz and Miss Lydia Lidholm, Sweden; Mlle. Yvonne Achard, Switzerland; Mrs. Grizel Gatharal, Turkey; Miss Violet E. Burnet, Uruguay.

Those who come as special guests are Miss Hanna Dyndns, Poland; Mrs. A. Fleischerova, Czechoslovakia; Mrs. Suoma Rathalm, Finland. Miss Lila Chilton Thomas is special delegate from Great Britain. International Council members who have arrived are Mrs. Essex Reade, Mrs. Mark Kerr, Miss S. V. E. Reade, Miss Rudyard Helpman and Mrs. Housion Crawford.

YOUNG NOT INTERESTED  
IN GOVERNORSHIP

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, returning from a trip abroad on the Olympic put an end to reports that he would be a candidate for Governor. He said he had never yet undertaken a job for which he had not trained, and that the job of being Governor of this State is one for which he had no schooling.

## SUPERINTENDENT DISMISSED

STAMFORD, Conn., May 5 (AP)—On grounds "that as far as Stamford was concerned, he has failed" in his work, William E. Stark, author and Harvard graduate, has been dismissed as superintendent of schools. The school board last night took action against Dr. Stark, who had held the post the past four years. His removal came as a surprise to the city where he had become well known.

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## Cross the Continent for a Debate



Salem (Or.) High School Debating Team, Left to Right—Miss Gaynelle Beckett, Miss Margaret Pro, and Homer Richards.

(Continued from Page 1)

coff, Frances Letteney and Barbara Poor, and William Tracy and Arthur MacDonald. The home team left to defend the school honor are Leo Lussier, captain, Saul Jelin, Maynard Kaplan, Albert Zellen and Alice McCormack. Maynard Kaplan, a 13-year-old freshman, is the youngest member of any of the teams.

The visiting Oregon team is being entertained in the homes of high school students. Miss Pro is the guest of Miss Alice Henry. Miss Beckett of Miss Rosamund Adams, and Mr. Richards is at the home of Christie Moustakis.

NIGHT POSTAL CREWS  
SEEK SHORTER HOURS

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—President Coolidge was asked today to investigate whether shorter hours could be granted night workers in the postal service.

The request was presented by a delegation of ranking officials of the National Federation of Post Office clerks and the Railway Mail Association. It was unfair to give night workers no differential as to either hours of work or pay, as is now the case.

The President promised to consider the request.

FRENCH COUNCILS VOTE  
ON DEBT SETTLEMENT

PARIS, May 5 (AP)—The general councils of the departments of Haute Vienne, Loire, and Haute Savoie have voted resolutions condemning the Washington debt accord.

This action by the local legislative bodies is taken as representing the opinion in those departments, but they are not among the most important of the 84 in France. Many other departmental councils have referred to the financial situation without mentioning the debt settlement.

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the crew were in full polar outfits. Several of the crew carried rifles and bayonets with a supply of cartridges. In case of a forced landing before Spitzbergen is reached, they will be prepared to obtain any supplies that may be necessary by hunting polar bears.

The Norge appeared at 10:30 a. m. over Leningrad in a bright spotless sky. Huge crowds had gathered in the streets to watch her as she circled the capital at a height of about 700 feet. The Norge then began her final dash to the north, following the line of the Murmansk Railway in the direction of Bledsoe, where her commander hoped to arrive in about 15 to 17 hours. Thence will begin the dash to Spitzbergen, which is expected to take another 25 hours.

It was expected that the dirigible would leave last Sunday for Spitzbergen, but heavy winds prevailed and it was felt that if the ship was taken out of the hangar it might be damaged. Throughout the week had weather had prevailed, and another effort to get away yesterday was frustrated by the elements.

The decision not to make the start yesterday was taken after test balloons had been sent up and came down covered with ice. Such an ice crust is feared by the commander of the Norge, for a crust one millimeter thick would add 4½ tons to the 11 tons weight of the airship and possibly cause a catastrophe. The Russian aviator-pilot Tchukunowsky, who in 1924 and 1925 flew to Nova Zembla and nearly perished owing to his plane being covered with ice, conferred with Commander Noble yesterday and the latter came to the conclusion that it would be unwise to hop off for the North.

Daily weather conditions from Spitzbergen sent by Capt. Roald Amundsen, leader of the expedition, appear to be favorable for the flight to King's Bay.

NORGE ON WAY  
TO SPITZBERGEN

Amundsen-Ellsworth Dirigible Starts on Another Stage in Polar Flight

DUTY OF PARENT  
IS EMPHASIZED

(Continued from Page 1)

teacher leaders of Atlanta and Georgia welcomed the visitors to the city.

## Mr. Coolidge's Indorsement

Mrs. Reeve responded for the visitors, and read the following letter from President Coolidge: "Please extend my greetings to the members of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and my best wishes for the success of their work."

"One of America's great needs today is for fathers and mothers who can and will train their boys and girls properly and guide them successfully through the formative years. More and more we are coming to realize that parenthood requires preparation for its sacred and important duties."

"It is encouraging to note the growth of interest in the business of being a parent. Your organization can do much to insure fine citizenship for the future by exalting and preaching the duties of a consecrated parenthood."

Congress Members Ask  
to See a Piece of the 'Pole'

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Commander Richard E. Byrd has been asked by two members of Congress to bring back from the Arctic "a piece of the pole so we can see what it looks like."

The radio message was sent jointly by Representatives Curry of California and Drewry of Virginia. "California and Virginia unite in wishing you and your crew success," it said.

## SWEDEN SIGNS ANOTHER PACT

STOCKHOLM, May 5 (AP)—As a safeguard against wear for any cause whatever, Sweden has now signed a general arbitration treaty with Belgium, the seventh of a series with its European neighbors. The others were with Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Norway and Finland.

WORLD FAIR URGED  
FOR PACIFIC COAST

Frank A. Vanderlip Thinks It Would Aid Trade

LONG BEACH, Calif., May 1 (Special Correspondence)—Southern Californians can perform a real service to humanity by undertaking a Pacific Basin world exposition, Frank A. Vanderlip, financier, said in a public address here.

Mr. Vanderlip, who is now a resident of San Pedro, declared that the nations bordering on the Pacific would be manifestly benefited and their development stimulated by a world's fair, which he thought should be held somewhere in Los Angeles County. He spoke before the Long Beach Realty Board and urged early action by the communities of this section.

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## Announcing a Readjustment in Prices

of Women's  
Answer  
Shoes

It is news of outstanding importance when the shoe that has given foot comfort to thousands announces a readjustment of prices.

Only after an experimental discount reduction (held a few weeks ago) were we assured that we could afford to lower the prices, inasmuch as there are many women who, if discount prices were made permanent, would wear "Answer" Shoes exclusively.

This is a particularly appropriate time to take this action, for it enables you to choose your Spring and Summer shoes from 27 styles with the knowledge that you have not only acquired a wealth of foot comfort but also a substantial saving.

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The shoe with the A. E. Little Arch Supporting shank construction.

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Prices—

10.00

11.00

12.50



## REALTORS OF MASSACHUSETTS STUDY LARGE DEVELOPMENTS

State Exchange Holds Business Conference at Chamber—  
Discusses Brokers' Registration, Building Costs and  
Volume, and Zoning Ordinances

Many members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange took part in the discussion of problems of vital interest to realtors this afternoon in the business conference which was held on the thirteenth floor of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, Luther C. Greenleaf, president of the exchange, presiding.

This evening the exchange is to hold its annual banquet in the main hall and the guests expected include Governor Fuller, Charles G. Keene of the Boston City Council, Wellington Wells, president of the State Senate, and John C. Hull, speaker of the House of Representatives.

Special interest was shown this afternoon in the addresses made by William J. McDonald on "The Growth of Massachusetts"; by Charles A. Gleason, president of the Edward T. Harrington company, on "Suburban Development"; by Robert T. Fowler on "The Cape Cod Development"; by Charles R. Gow on "Building Costs and Volume"; and by Frank T. Evans, chairman of the brokers' board committee, on "Registration of Brokers and Mutual Licensing."

Mr. Greenleaf discussed "Town and City Zoning," speaking broadly from his experience as a member of the Boston Board of Zoning Adjustment. He spoke of what the realtors and the city are doing to bring about comprehensive zoning plans had done for Boston and how the cities and towns are adopting it.

Technical feature of the activities of the realtors were of more than passing interest as discussed by William S. Felton on "Mortgages and Mortgage Bonds"; "Sales Management," which Ellis L. Gates of the Willard Welsh Realty company, took as his subject, and "Real Estate Advertising," which Charles P. Roberts of the Boston Herald talked on.

The committee on arrangements for the conference and annual banquet consisted of William S. Felton, formerly president, chairman; John J. Martin, formerly president, Charles A. Gleason, William B. Levenson, Vincent A. Jenkins and M. A. O'Leary. Robert T. Fowler was chairman of the hospitality committee.

Another development is projected at the south shore Cape Cod. A syndicate has incorporated as the Cotuit Shore Estates, with Walter J. Meadows, president, Willard Welsh, vice-president, and Ellis L. Gates, treasurer, has taken title to the beautiful promontory at Cotuit near the Lowell estate, next to the Adams estate, lying between Cotuit Harbor and Popponesset Bay, a tract of about 150 acres. This property is splendidly wooded, and faces Nantuxet Sound on one side and Popponesset Bay and its varied scenery on the other. The land is being developed with view to dividing it into large plots, highly restricted, to meet the requirements of such people as have already built summer residences on the shores on either side. Extensive improvements of the highest order have been planned by the syndicate, and the work will be begun at once. It is possible the property will be on the market before the end of the present season. The picturesque approach to the Lowell estate has long been a favorite seashore drive through one of the most prosperous districts in Barnstable County.

The road is flanked by fine estates and skirts the west shore of Oysterville Harbor until Cotuit Highlands is reached. Here the public highway ends at the entrance to the Lowell estate which is now in the hands of Mr. Meadows and his associates. It is one of the most inviting locations on the New England coast, and the landscape engineers will cautiously conserve its natural beauties.

An area comprising about 220,000 feet of land, the junction of the Arlington Branch and the Southern Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad at Somerville Junction has been purchased by Charles E. Fitz & Co., brokers, and will be resold for factory sites. For years the land has been vacant and its only usefulness was to provide pasture for a small herd of black and white goats.

A tract of 82,000 feet has already been reserved for the Carville-Ayer company who plans to erect a warehouse estimated to cost \$110,000, for the storage of doors, sashes and blinds. Plans to construct on the remaining 138,000 feet a \$200,000 factory are being developed by the Agar Manufacturing Company, makers of corrugated paper boxes. The present Agar Company plant in Medford is operating on a 24-hour schedule and a newer and larger factory will relieve the present situation.

Plans for the erection of many more dwellings for the summer home types, so reminiscent of the old Cape Cod cottage. But in addition to the attractiveness of the houses that are being erected here the natural surroundings which afford golf, bathing, yachting and other sports have also attracted people who are contemplating purchasing a home or home site somewhere on the Cape.

Samuel Lebowich has sold to Robert H. Gardner and his trustees, the estate Nos. 48-50 Canal Street running through to Nos. 141-147 Friend Street, at the corner of Market Street. This property has frontages of 50 feet on Canal Street, 50 feet on Friend Street and 145 feet on Market Street. The estate is entirely covered by a six-story and basement mercantile building.

The purchase has been made for investment and the building is leased for a long term of years to the C. C. Bailey Company. The property is assessed \$225,500, of which \$182,500 is on 7300 feet of land. C. W. Whittier & Bro. were the brokers in this sale.

Robert H. Gardner and his trustees, have sold to Samuel Lebowich the estate Nos. 55-61, 53-55, 58-59, 57-59 Atlantic Avenue, consisting of a

## Art Taught Youths by Story-Telling

Three Sessions Daily to Be  
Given During Summer at  
Boston Museum

Announcement is made by the Museum of Fine Arts that the summer story-telling for children, based upon art objects in the museum, will begin July 6 and continue through Aug. 21. There will be three story-telling periods daily, two in the morning and one at 2:30 in the afternoon.

There will be, as last summer, and in previous years, different groups in charge of their teachers, from the summer schools, settlement houses, the library branches and the playgrounds. The groups average about 65 children each and they come in special cars to the museum, where they are met by either Mrs. Powers or Mrs. Cronan and conducted through the galleries.

As each object is pointed out to them, the docent in charge tells the story of that object in simple language and in story form, that children may easily understand. Probably about 21 different objects and stories will thus be presented to the children throughout the summer.

## CONSTITUTION FUND GROWING STEADILY

Boston and Massachusetts  
Lead in Contributions

Boston, with contributions reaching \$5600, and Massachusetts, with a total of \$23,992, lead all cities and states in the nation-wide campaign to raise \$500,000 for the restoration of the Constitution, Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard and chairman of the "Old Ironsides" committee, announced today.

Philadelphia, however, according to Admiral Andrews, has forwarded the largest single contribution to the fund, a check for \$4,706.42, representing collections from the public school children of the city.

Massachusetts' total amount contributed is \$33,992.01 to date, with every prospect of exceeding \$35,000. New York's prospects exceed \$35,000, receipts being \$14,500 to date, with known collections of \$20,000 not yet returned in. First place in the campaign will be between these two states.

New England states have met their quotas as follows:

State	Quota	Rec'd
Maine	\$200	\$2,350.19
Vermont	1,200	132.14
New Hampshire	1,400	1,906.78
Rhode Island	2,300	2,397.22
Connecticut	4,000	4,289.67
Massachusetts	25,000	33,992.01

## Maine School Commissioner Makes Plea for the Forests

Dr. Augustus O. Thomas Says That "When a Tree Is  
Cut Our People Should Be Taught to Plant  
Another and to Care for It"

AUGUSTA, Me., May 5 (Special).—Directing the attention of school authorities of the State to the desirability of teaching the lessons of the forests on Arbor Day, May 7, Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Commissioner of Education, makes a plea for conservation of the trees of the State.

"Our forests are one of our greatest natural resources," says Commissioner Thomas. "We cannot afford to destroy or deplete them. We need them for our industries. We need them as a means of conserving our water power. When our forests are gone our descendants will have a more difficult task to get along than we have had in subduing the primitive. When our hills and valleys are cleared of forests our streams will grow smaller and may disappear entirely in many instances. We have a moral right to rob those who come after us by wanton waste or neglect. If our forests are properly conserved we should have an abundance of this great natural wealth as a perpetual supply."

"When a tree is cut our people should be taught to plant another and to care for it. Large areas of valuable lands have been burned over because of some careless act and much thoughtless cutting has been done. The children in our schools today will sometime be the workers in these forests and their owners also. They will be manufacturers of pulp, paper, lumber, furniture. They will be engaged in the transportation of these great commodities. These industries will be the lifeblood of the State. They have equity in the unearned increment of the natural wealth of the State. They should be now to be interested in the preservation of this branch of our wealth. Teachers should not neglect to lead the children in the charge of an understanding and appreciation of our state's resources and give them knowledge of how they may not alone be conserved but increased. A tree is man's greatest friend. It provides him shelter in the storm and shade in the summer. From its leaves it provides the clothing for his robes. Therefore food, shelter and clothing, man's greatest physical

needs are being supplied in some important part by the trees which we see about us and which sometimes we appreciate so little.

"May 7 of this year is designated by the Governor and Council for Arbor Day. Owing to the lateness of our seasons, we cannot successfully celebrate the day which is more generally used throughout the country. We must fit the time to our necessities. I trust that this year our teachers may give some lessons on our forests, their area, their wealth, the purposes they serve, reforestation, fire prevention and the protection and growth of trees, flowers and shrubs. This day is not a holiday unless it be used for the purpose designated. No teacher of the State should let the occasion go by unnoticed and without the lessons it should teach."

MAINE MASONIC GRAND LODGE ELECTS

PORTLAND, Me., May 5 (P)—The Rev. David L. Wilson of Bath was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, F. & A. M., at the annual session here yesterday.

Other officers elected were Deputy Grand Master, Harold E. Cook of Gardiner; Senior Grand Warden, James E. Abernethy of West Pembroke; Junior Grand Warden, Eugene G. Whitledge of Dover-Foxcroft; Grand Treasurer, Herbert N. Maxfield of Portland; and Grand Secretary, Charles B. Davis of Portland.

Four hundred representatives of 16 lodges were in attendance, with nearly all of the Grand Lodge officers and seven of the nine Past Grand Masters. The Masonic membership in Maine is now 43,485, a gain of 504 over last year.

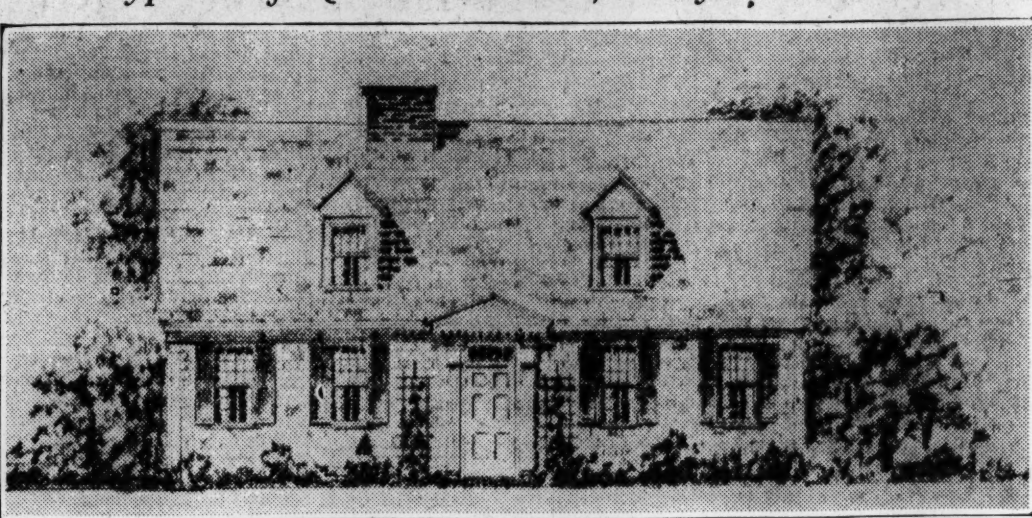
MAINE HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS TO MEET

AUGUSTA, Me., May 5.—The annual meeting of principals of Maine high schools and academies is to be held on May 7 and 8, at the State House. Prof. Franklin W. Johnson of Columbia University and Prof. Edwin A. Shaw of Harvard University will each give an address and conduct a round table. Gov. Ralph O. Brewster will address the meeting on Saturday. Opportunity will be given for the discussion of important secondary school problems which may be presented from the floor.

MARRIED TEACHERS TABOO

TAUNTON, Mass., May 5.—Under a new rule adopted unanimously by the school committee women teachers who are engaged in the future to teach in the Taunton public schools must sign an agreement whereby their contract with the city automatically expires in the event they marry.

## Typical of Quaint Homes for Oyster Harbors



One of Dwellings Reminful of Colonial Cape Cod.

## FOREIGN CEMENT ENTERS MARKET

Reported Saving Over Domestic Product Increases Its Import

European-made cement, which is rapidly becoming one of the more important items of importation at Boston, finds a ready market at several North Atlantic seaports, where it can be used without too long a haul inland, at low costs.

During the building boom of the past few years it was found that cement could be imported, and a substantial saving realized.

Imports began to increase and thousands of tons are now being brought in every year. The latest lot to arrive is on the steamer Schodack, from Dunkirk and Havre, France. This vessel has 4400 tons of freight, most of which is cement, and its arrival marks the resumption of freight service between Boston and these ports, which was discontinued about two years ago.

It is operated by the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company of New York for the United States Shipping Board. The resumption was due to continued demand from shippers in that part of France for a service to Boston.

The steamer Pipestone County is to follow the Schodack, and is due to leave Havre June 8, arriving at Boston about June 21. The vessels will berth at the Tide-water Terminal, Army Base, South Boston.

In the calendar year 1924, the importation of cement at Boston amounted to 979 tons, of which 931 tons was free of duty, coming mostly from Belgium and the balance was dutiable, coming largely from Norway. In 1925, imports amounted to 53,925 tons, of which 28,635 was duty free and 25,290 tons was dutiable. The first three months of 1926, imports aggregated 11,432 tons, of which 9823 was duty free and 1604 dutiable. Quotations of American cement, laid down Boston, are given as \$2.93 per barrel, with a small discount for quick payment and also for the use of the cloth bags, in good condition. Four bags are usually considered a barrel. About the price of foreign cement, little information can be secured but it is understood that at least 20 cents lower is quoted and some quotations are heard as low as \$2.40.

## B. & M. PUTS ON NEW FAST CHICAGO TRAIN

The "Minute Man" to Revive  
Hoosac Tunnel Route

The establishment of a new fast train with sleeping car service between Boston and Chicago and return—over the route which parallels the Mohawk Trail, is announced by the Central Standard Time line. The new train will be known as the "Minute Man," due to leave the North Station on its first trip May 15, leaving each day at 5 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time).

The "Minute Man" will be operated in connection with the New York Central Lines' Lake Shore Limited, arriving at Chicago at 10 p. m. (Central Standard Time) next day.

Out of Chicago, the "Minute Man" will leave La Salle Street Station at 5:30 p. m. in connection with the Lake Shore, arriving at the North Station at 7:25 p. m., the next day. Arranged with a view to providing a fast and convenient service for New England, especially Greater Boston, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and northern Massachusetts, to and from Chicago and the West, the Boston & Maine announces, the "Minute Man" will revive the old popular "Hoosac Tunnel Route."

It will carry a club car, with dining car and coach passengers, between Boston and Troy, in each direction, and with stops also at Fitchburg, Gardner, Greenfield, North Adams and Williamstown. Between Albany and Chicago the services of a valet and maid will be available in addition to the club car privileges, and stops will include Erie, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago.

Although the "Lake Shore Limited" is a \$6 extra fare train from New York to Chicago, the "Minute Man" to and from Boston will be operated at regular rates without extra charge, the Boston & Maine announces.

## LIBRARY BULLETIN IN NEW APPEARANCE

Second Issue Gives Francis  
Bacon Place of Honor

"More Books," being the new "bulletin of the Boston Public Library," made its second appearance in its new form today.

The place of honor is given this month to Francis Bacon, courtier, statesman and philosopher. A comprehensive summary of his works written by Dr. Zoltan Hazszi, editor of "More Books," forms the opening article. It is illustrated with reproductions from early editions of Bacon's published writings, and the original library is in possession of the library.

There comes an outline sketch of Madame de Staël, with excerpts from her writings, the whole to give side lights on John Adams and clarity to his marginal comments on her work. This is a continuation of other marginal notes by John Adams in the possession of the library which were published in the first time in the previous issue of "More Books." These are followed by still more marginal notes on the "Golden Verses of Pythagoras." At the end is a jotted down as his general opinion: "How dark and meagre are these golden Verses, however celebrated and really curious, in comparison with the Sermon on the Mount, the Psalms of David or the Decalogue!"

The "Ten Books" of the months, selected as noteworthy, are reviewed, and there follows a classified list of additions to the library.

## MAINE MASONIC GRAND LODGE ELECTS

PORTLAND, Me., May 5 (P)—The Rev. David L. Wilson of Bath was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, F. & A. M., at the annual session here yesterday.

Other officers elected were Deputy Grand Master, Harold E. Cook of Gardiner; Senior Grand Warden, James E. Abernethy of West Pembroke; Junior Grand Warden, Eugene G. Whitledge of Dover-Foxcroft; Grand Treasurer, Herbert N. Maxfield of Portland; and Grand Secretary, Charles B. Davis of Portland.

Four hundred representatives of 16 lodges were in attendance, with nearly all of the Grand Lodge officers and seven of the nine Past Grand Masters. The Masonic membership in Maine is now 43,485, a gain of 504 over last year.

## MAINE HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS TO MEET

AUGUSTA, Me., May 5.—The annual meeting of principals of Maine high schools and academies is to be held on May 7 and 8, at the State House. Prof. Franklin W. Johnson of Columbia University and Prof. Edwin A. Shaw of Harvard University will each give an address and conduct a round table. Gov. Ralph O. Brewster will address the meeting on Saturday. Opportunity will be given for the discussion of important secondary school problems which may be presented from the floor.

## CLUB GIRL GROUP TO SEE CAPITAL

Massachusetts Delegation  
of 166 to Attend Wash-  
ington Convention

Starting from Boston on the Federal Express tomorrow 166 girls from Massachusetts will attend the fourteenth biennial convention of the National League of Girls Clubs which is to convene in Washington on Friday morning, and will continue through Sunday.

Massachusetts is sending the largest delegation of all the states. Every girl is a member of some working girls' club in Attleboro, Boston, Clinton, Fall River, Great Barrington, Haverhill, Lowell, Nantucket, Newton, North Adams, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Southbridge, Webster, Williamstown or Worcester.

The North Adams Club is sending the largest delegation from a single club, 35 girls; Southbridge 20 girls, and Williamstown the cup for the largest delegation in proportion to its membership. This cup stays in the possession of the Williamstown club until the next convention, two years from now, when it will again be subject to competition.

Since one of the objects of the league is to provide its members with opportunities for a better understanding of the United States Government and of the responsibilities of citizenship, the national capital has been chosen as a meeting place.

The three-day program will open with a talk on Important Phases of Government of Particular Interest to Women, by Miss Harlan James, executive secretary, American Civic Association. A trip around the city covering the usual points of interest will include a visit to the White House, where it is expected delegates will be received by President and Mrs. Coolidge. A feature of particular interest will be an at-home at the Congressional Country Club on Friday afternoon when the wives of senators from Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and Pennsylvania will be hostesses. Saturday will be spent at Arlington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon, with a banquet in the evening when Walter Rogers, director of the Institute of Current World Affairs, will speak.

Intermingled with sight-seeing will be a business session, committee meetings, with election of officers and adoption of a program for the next two years' work.

## REPUBLICAN WOMEN WILL PRESENT PLAY

"Great Game of Politics" Will  
Portray an Election

"How to Get Out the Vote; or the Great Game of Politics," a play by Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley and Mrs. William O. Brown, is to be given by members of the Women's Republican Dramatic Club at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, next Wednesday at 8 p. m. Those to take part are: the Misses Sally Thurston, Frances Gallagher, Iryne Graham, Signe Wilbur, Marge Bryant, Katherine Clark, Mrs. W. P. J. Dinsmore, the Misses Mildred Jacobus, Hazel Cook, Mrs. William O. Brown, the Misses Mary Sullivan, Esther Richardson, Helen Sanborn, Martha Sullivan, Sally MacKinnon, Adeline Graham, Bunney Julia, Gladys Watson, Leah Crandall, Anna Malloy, Mildred Brooks, Anna Conant.

Mrs. Barrett Andrews has offered her garden at Beverly for a "political garden party" early in June. Mrs. Charles H. Masury, chairman for Essex County, is in charge of arrangements.

On May 11, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. George W. Knowlton Jr., Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, and Mrs. William P. J. Dinsmore are to represent the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the New England Republican Conference at Rutland, Vt.

Attaching to it the first "Made-in-U.S.A." seal used by the club's letter has been sent to Senator William M. Butler by the tariff study group of the club pledging him its support of the "American policy of protection."

## STRIKE TIES UP BUILDING PROVIDENCES R. I., May 5 (Special).

Brick construction on both public and private buildings was effectively tied up here today by a strike of bricklayers. Rhode Island Chapter of the Associated Contractors of America, at a meeting yesterday, voted to refuse to grant the demands of the bricklayers for an increase from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour. Contractors had been paying as high as \$1.35 for bricklayers in bidding for journeymen against the labor market demands.

## QUALIFY FOR FOREIGN SERVICE WASHINGTON, May 5 (P)—The

foreign service examinations were held today at the State Department. Foreign service examinations: John M. Cabot and Noel H. Field, Cambridge, Mass.; Lawrence Higgins and Thomas F. Sherman, Boston, and Gordon P. Merriam, Lexington, Mass.

## COUNCIL TO SIT AT BURLINGTON

New England Committees  
Report on the Progress  
They Have Made

The next quarterly meeting of the New England Council will be held on Friday, June 11, at Burlington, Vt. It was announced today in the first progress report issued today from the Council's executive offices in Boston and distributed to some 700 agricultural, industrial and commercial organizations in the six New England states.

The progress report is in the form of a four-page bulletin, printed in the Colonial colors, buff and blue, and bearing the council's insignia, a silhouette map of the New England States. As its name implies, it is largely devoted to reports of progress made to date by council committees. The objectives adopted by the council with respect to the power problem in New England are declared to be as follows:

1. The most economical distribution of power throughout New England at the lowest possible rates consistent with good service.
2. Maximum utilization of all water powers and interconnections for economy and protection of all interests.
3. Reasonable regulation that will adequately protect the public interest and permit and encourage the healthy growth of the industry.

According to the report, the Council Committee on Recreational Resources has been requested to use its good offices to promote co-ordination of effort on the part of recreational interests in the New England States for the accomplishment of the following purposes:

1. Securing the maximum benefit to the people of New England from the development of natural resources for recreation.
2. Stimulating interest among visitors in New England's products and attractions.
3. Arousing wider appreciation in New England itself of its advantages and opportunities.

The report also includes an account of the recent conference, under the council's auspices, of representatives of milk producers and distributors, railroads and public officials, with regard to the proposed increase in the rail rate on the transportation of milk in New England. In this conference, President Lawrence, on behalf of the council, urged that the interests thus brought together make an effort to arrive at a direct settlement of the issue, and thus avoid expending in a conflict money and energy that would otherwise go into their businesses.

## WORK HORSE PARADE ENTRIES

The Work Horse Relief Association has extended the time for entry for the parade until Monday, May 10, at the request of some who have been delayed in sending in their entries. The entries already assure a large parade on May 31.

## Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 5  
DAILYMONT SAYS TO MEANS  
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner dance, direction of "Jimbo" Gallagher. 7:30—News and weather. 8:00—Joe Rice and his orchestra. 8:30—Tours by Joe Tracy. 9:45—Herbert Robinson, tenor; Elizabeth Brown, soprano; Nellie Sabatini, cellist; Jean Sargent, voice. 10:00—The Linnell entertainers.

THURSDAY MORNING  
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club: Bible readings, the Rev. I. W. Williams; Vella Reeve, contralto solo; Margaret Hill of the Boston Herald-Traveler; Betty Humes Bureau; the Little Trio; Bella C. Reingold, pianist; Lee Goldman, violinist; Nellie Sabatini, cellist; Jean Sargent, voice. 11:00—The Linnell entertainers.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (340 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Radio review. 6:10—News and baseball scores. 6:20—Joe Rice and his orchestra. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Tours by Joe Tracy. 7:45—Herbert Robinson, tenor; Elizabeth Brown, soprano; Nellie Sabatini, cellist; Jean Sargent, voice. 8:00—The Linnell entertainers.

THURSDAY MORNING  
7:45 a. m.—Morning watch by Y. M. C. A. of the Boston Public Library. 10:15—Music: Anne Bradford, "Still More About Budgets." 12—Keith's radio review. From 8 p. m.—Spring market report.

WZL and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 323 Meters)  
7 p. m.—The Hotel Kimball Trio. 7:15—Hotel Lenox Ensemble. 7:25—Baseball results. 7:30—The Musical Program. 8:00—From Bert Dolan's Recording Orchestra. 8:15—The Musical Program. 8:30—League under the direction of Thornton W. Burgess. 8:30—WBZ concert ensemble. 9:00—Program presented by Gertrude Anderson Wood, featuring quartet numbers, duets, vocal and instrumental solos.

## EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WHIC, Hartford, Conn. (416 Meters)  
5:30 p. m.—Bond Trio. 6:20—Announcements and weather reports. 7:15—National Music Week program. 9—Frenzied Minds as Seen Through French Literature. Prof. Thomas W. Bussom. 9:15—Piano solos, Laura C. Gaudet, staff pianist of WHIC. 9:30—Organ recital, Esther A. Nelson.

WGTY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)  
5:30 p. m.—Children's bedtime stories. 6:30—Baseball scores. 6:45—Dundee Orchestra, Syracuse, N. Y. 7:30—East-West Theater Orchestra, Rochester, N. Y. 8:30 to 10—Musical program. 9—Rochester, N. Y.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)  
5:30 p. m.—Children's bedtime stories. 6:30—Baseball scores. 6:45—Dundee Orchestra, Syracuse, N. Y. 7:30—East-West Theater Orchestra, Rochester, N. Y. 8:30 to 10—Musical program. 9—Rochester, N. Y.

## CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)  
5:15 p. m.—Children's bedtime stories. 6:30—Baseball scores. 6:45—Dundee Orchestra, Syracuse, N. Y. 7:30—East-West Theater Orchestra, Rochester, N. Y. 8:30 to 10—Musical program. 9—Rochester, N. Y.

## SOUTH ARABIAN ANTIQUES FOR SALE

Rare Collection the Gift of  
Simeon E. Baldwin

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 5 (Special).—Through the generosity of Simeon E. Baldwin, former Governor of Connecticut, Yale University has just acquired an interesting collection of South Arabian antiquities, including a collection of inscriptions dating from the second or third century, B. C.

The collection includes seven sculptured heads in alabaster, evidently broken from statues, and 11 other carved objects, including a small ancient South Arabian character. There are also a few smaller pieces, including an inscribed vase. The sculptures are all characteristic specimens, and the inscriptions deserve publication, in the opinion of Prof. Charles C. Torrey, professor of Semitic Languages at Yale.

"Material of this nature," Professor Torrey said today, "though very rare, is not in the larger museums of Europe, as yet hardly to be found in the United States. The civilization to which it belongs, that of the Land of Sheba, is still almost completely unknown, and the regions where its principal remains are to be found are inaccessible except to native Arabians."

The objects comprised in this collection were purchased in Aden by a resident of New York City, who knew that they were rarities and brought them to Yale in the belief that they could be made useful here. Because of his acquaintance with Prof. Ellsworth Huntington of Yale they were offered first to the university.

## IMPORTS AT BOSTON SHOW AN INCREASE

Value of imports at the Massachusetts Customs District, chiefly the port of Boston, during April, 1926, was \$2,181,110, compared with \$2,356,410 for April, 1925, according to Willard W. Lufkin, collector. Duties collected during April aggregated \$4,427,886.65, and in the same month a year ago \$3,514,148.19.

During the 10 months of the current fiscal year, ending with April, imports were valued at \$28,759,677, in this district, compared with \$28,099,498 for the similar period the previous year. Duties collected in the 10 months just ended amounted to \$47,630,480.41, contrasted with \$37,636,957.10 for the corresponding period a year ago.

## MASONS TO EXEMPLIFY WORK

Officers of the 10 lodges in the First Masonic District, will gather in the Masonic Temple, Boston, May 15, to participate in the biennial celebration of the district. The Rev. L. Green, Grand Lecturer will officiate. Howard M. Fletcher, District Deputy Grand Master, called the meeting which includes the following lodges: St. John's Lodge of St. Andrew, The Massachusetts, Columbian, Mt. Lebanon, Germania, Winslow Lewis, Joseph, George Washington, and Frank L. Simpson, Grand Master, is to address the gathering, following a banquet.

## RADIO TONIGHT



# Great Britain Increases Transportation on Many Lines as General Strike Proceeds

(Continued from Page 1)

and preventing their leaving the city. A police baton charge, however, quickly restored order. With this trifling exception order has been everywhere maintained, no clash between the strikers and strikebreakers having so far occurred.

**Labor Legislation**  
Lord Asquith, the Liberal leader, in the House of Lords last night described the walkout as a "blow at the civilized course of the domestic and social life of the whole community of which the Government is trustee." This view is so generally held that the Government, a representative of the Christian Science Monitor learns, is being pressed from all sides to take such action as to insure that such a thing shall "never be allowed to happen again."

This raises the question of modifying the existing legislation under which British trade unions are privileged beyond other organizations alike in matters of being allowed to "peacefully picket" (that is to apply mass persuasion to their noncontent members), of their exemption from legal liability for acts done in pursuance of trade disputes, of the facilities accorded them to raise funds for political purposes from those of their members who disagree with their politics, also of their being able to order a walkout without first a secret ballot of their members under such conditions as to exclude intimidation.

These matters are being considered by the Government.

**Bill to Repeal Dispute Act**  
Lord Balfour presented a bill in the House of Lords yesterday which would repeal the Dispute Act of 1906. (A measure exempting trades unions from the legal consequences of their actions in a trade dispute.) But this is not expected to pass in its present form.

The Government warships Ramilies and Barham landed food supplies, including yeast, at Liverpool today. The White Star liner Majestic with passengers and mails sailed from Southampton for New York on scheduled time this morning. A Monitor representative motoring from London to Southampton yesterday saw hundreds of motor lorries on their way to obtain food supplies.

Slight difficulty was experienced in getting through the crowded streets of London and other towns passed on the 75-mile journey, but otherwise normal conditions were apparent everywhere. There are 30,000 troops at Aldershot, but only a few in evidence, most of these being recruits at drill or trained Tommies playing cricket. Motor omnibuses in most places in Hants and Dorset are carrying on as usual.

Road workers and farm laborers are busy and there is no evidence of a trade or business paralysis. The streets of Kensington, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Gunnersbury, Staines, Egham, Camberley, Farnham, and Winchester are thronged with men and women.

At some places crowds were seen listening to the Government news report of the strike conditions over the country, sent by radio at three-hour intervals. The food shops showed a plenitude of supplies, and many buyers.

**Appeal for Volunteers**  
At Winchester, the newboys selling the Echo, one of the few daily papers to appear, carried posters with big type announcing "Industry Slows Down."

The British Government's printed appeals calling for civilian volunteers to serve during the emergency in maintaining essential supplies were posted on numerous boardings all the way to Southampton. At the latter place the docks were the scene of the customary activity, with the Mauretania just arrived and the Majestic preparing to sail. Hundreds of men wearing paper badges bearing the legend "Trade Union Congress Pickets" were within hailing distance outside every dock gate. Their behavior was decorous and orderly.

Inside the White Star yards near the main entrance were the usual police guards and a few soldiers. No

uniformed porters appeared when the Monitor representative, carrying a heavy piece of luggage, left his motorcar to board the Majestic.

A motley crowd of men and women outside the enclosure indulged in jeers and rallies as the other lone passengers toiled up the gangplanks with boxes and suitcases. Aboard the ship the uniformed personnel was on duty as usual but, ashore, a few volunteer porters in civilian clothes assisted the travelers.

The return from Southampton was without untoward incident. The railway yards in Southampton presented a picture of utter stagnation. No trains, it was reported, were moving. Many chaps-a-bancs and motorcars carried steamship passengers and baggage to and from London and none of these transports was molested.

## Reports of Renewal of Settlement Negotiations Are Denied in London

LONDON, May 5 (P)—At midday transportation was considerably easier throughout the country owing to the activities of the volunteer workers, but apart from this there was little change in the general strike position.

Restricted railway, tram and bus services were running in most parts of the country, and officials predicted fuller service shortly.

Business as a whole was more stagnant than yesterday, many firms practically closing down.

**Food supplies were good.**  
There were several reports of minor disorders, aimed at the volunteer services, but nobody was reported hurt.

Reports that negotiations for settlement of the strike had been reopened were categorically denied at headquarters this afternoon.

**Progress on Roads Easier**  
Denial of the report that negotiations for a strike settlement had been reopened was also made by the secretary of the Premier, Stanley Baldwin.

The Commissioner of Police broadcast this morning a statement to the effect that the situation throughout the country was satisfactory. He said no serious rioting had been reported.

Confidence of winning the general strike, called in sympathy with the coal miners, was expressed anew at the headquarters of the Trade Union Congress today.

A cable report of the statement made in Washington yesterday by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, a spokesman for the congress said to the Associated Press:

"We are delighted to receive the encouraging message of President Green. We thank the American labor men for their good wishes as expressed by President Green, and give our assurances that the British labor movement will prove itself worthy of its best traditions."

"It may interest President Green and other Americans to know that the response to our call for aid to the locked-out mine workers has been gratifying and satisfactory, and we are confident that we will be able to gain an honorable settlement which will ultimately place this fundamental industry in a satisfactory position."

The second day of the strike saw a remarkable falling off in the crowds bound for London from all parts of the suburban area. Progress on the main roads to the city was easier than yesterday, and there were fewer traffic jams at the vital spots. The reason for this was that thousands of people were informed

by their employers yesterday that they need not report for duty, as little business can proceed at present.

**Stock Exchange Continues**  
The volunteer services appeared to be working quite well, and the Metropolitan Railway Company announced a 20-minute train service between certain busy centers. The Western Railway Line announced that an hourly service in and out of London would touch at most of the big towns en route to Plymouth and other provincial centers.

The central London tube was able to keep a steady half-hour service going and to move those services maintained by voluntary labor. The old-fashioned horse buses are appearing again in the London streets for the first time in a generation.

The Dover cross-Channel steamer service is functioning, with one steamer each way between Dover and Calais and Ostend.

Financial London continues at work despite the strike, and those employees of the banks not sleeping on the premises are being conveyed to and from their homes in chaps-a-bancs.

The stock exchange is continuing, but new business is meager and it is difficult to get quotations. The financial papers which usually contain columns of ticker quotations and reports of all the markets appeared today as four-page typewritten sheets.

**No Shortage of Food**  
The first official services really to be affected by the strike are the telephone and postal services. It was announced this morning that these are becoming so congested that delays will be inevitable unless all messages and telephone calls are considerably reduced.

The public is asked to avoid sending telegrams or making telephone calls, unless they are urgent.

No foreign or colonial parcel mail can be accepted, and no letter or inland mail packet over eight ounces in weight will be allowed.

The Trade Union Congress announced that union workers will in no case refuse to unload foodstuffs from ships in British ports. However, in many ships food is loaded with miscellaneous cargoes in such a manner that it is impossible to get the food out without removing the other cargo. Consequently it is conceivable that many food cargoes cannot be handled.

There has as yet been no shortage of food felt and the Government's arrangements for the distribution of necessities seem to be running smoothly. Great Britain, however, is so largely dependent on imported foods that if the strike continues and there is a stoppage of shipping there is bound to be a shortage which may lead to close rationing.

The orderliness with which the strike opened was somewhat alarmingly broken in the East London Dock district yesterday in the Poplar, Cannington and Blackwall districts. The police say that the mobs which gave them trouble were not legitimate trade unionists, but toughs. They began their disorder by holding up street traffic during the day and compelling cabs conveying workers to halt. They did little harm to the occupants. The machinery of several cars was wrecked and the

passengers roughly turned out. Many of these were women who were forced to continue their journey on foot. When the police intervened there was lively rioting. With the aid of reinforcements, the police finally cleared the streets.

King George is said to be gravely concerned over the strike, and his anxiety is declared to be shared by the Prince of Wales, who came back to England from France yesterday evening in an airplane. The King is credited with having used his influence as far as possible on behalf of peace while the negotiations were in progress and to have made suggestions to his ministers in the hope of averting a strike. He is receiving constant reports on the progress of events.

**International Communists Prepare to Assist Strikers**  
By Special Cable  
MOSCOW, May 5.—The International Communist aid to the British general strike is likely to assume two forms of co-ordination: The prevention of coal shipments to England from the continent and the sending of financial contributions from the trade unions, according to a statement which Karl Radek has made to the Christian Science Monitor representative. Mr. Radek, besides being one of the best known Soviet publicists, now heads the Sun-Yat-sen University established at Moscow for the purpose of training Chinese Communist and Radical Nationalist students.

The most important thing is to prevent coal shipments," declared Mr. Radek. "This depends largely on the attitude of the international transport workers. Communist trade unionists in European countries will do their utmost to prevent such shipments, and I hope they will receive the support of non-Communist workers' organizations in this. The question of the financial contributions which the unions might furnish the British strikers is less important, because a general strike in a highly industrialized country like England must be settled quickly. If the workers can hold out two weeks they will win."

British developments arouse keen interest here. The Moscow newspapers ordinarily do not appear on days following holidays, but during the past two days extra single sheet editions, almost exclusively devoted to the British strike news, appeared and were eagerly bought up by the crowds in the streets.

**Strike Is Class Movement, Declares Labor Leader**  
TORONTO, May 5 (P)—Success of the British general strike would mean a victory for Socialism, and failure the probable crippling of the Labor movement as at present constituted for years, but during the opinion of George H. Roberts, who was British Minister of Labor during

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**TUESDAY, APRIL 6**  
At sea—  
Yo Ho and a box of books!

WINDY, and monstrous big ocean but I found my sea legs and joined in some of the games. A Mr. L. talked books to me but that did not seem his real interest so I went below to my Bon Voyage Book Box and all its treasures. I never can thank Dick enough for sending it.

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the transportation strike of 1919. Mr. Roberts is here on private business.

"The motive of the strike," he said, "goes far beyond the immediate question of wages and is aimed at nationalization of the mines. It is a class movement, pure and simple. In fact, it appears to be a crystallization of the socialistic tendencies manifested in the British Labor movement throughout recent years."

Outward manifestations of violent opinion, Mr. Roberts classed as a response by Labor leaders to the radical minority among their followers. He thought that the probability of Soviet Russia giving assistance to any revolutionary movement was one dangerous aspect of the situation.

OTTAWA, May 5 (P)—Officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada have sent a message to the British Trades Union Congress, extending the full moral support of the Canadian workers to the British strikers in their "present struggle to maintain the already meager standards of living of British workers."

Plans have also been made by the Canadian labor leaders to take immediate action on any appeal for funds that may be made by the British strikers in the event the general strike lasts a long time.

**Germans' Decision Awaited**  
By Special Cable  
BERLIN, May 5.—The progress of the strike in Great Britain is followed here with keen interest and some anxiety. The strike had a depressing effect upon the Bourse today. The decisions of the German miners' unions are not yet published, although the oldest Bochum union declared that the resolutions of the Brussels conference must be carried out. All further measures, however, depend upon the decision of the general German Trades Union, which will formulate Wednesday. The unions here apparently are desirous of avoiding any precipitous steps.

While the German miners, who were notified of the forthcoming strike by their English colleagues, are most eager to sympathize, it is doubtful whether their unions will be able to support the strike, as an attempt to boycott the English market would undoubtedly be considered a sabotage of the tariff treaty by the mine owners, who would then institute reprisals.

The Red Flag, the organ of the Communists, publishes a proclamation of the Internationale and openly demands support for the British miners.

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## ENGINEERS TOUR BIG INDUSTRIES

Delegates at the Providence  
Conference See Plants  
in Operation

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 5 (Special)—The American Society of Mechanical Engineers both "talked shop" and frolicked today, the third day of its five-day annual session. The delegates spent the day in touring through the plants of the big industries, which are adding their hospitality to that of State, city and Chamber of Commerce in entertaining on behalf of the Providence Chapter of the society.

In the plant of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company they saw exemplified the apprenticeship system, regarded as a model, described in a paper to the visitors by William A. Viall on Monday, and they viewed the processes of wood and metal working by which fine tools and precision instruments are produced.

### View Coke Oven

They viewed the modern coke oven plant of the Providence Gas Company, the big, new \$1,000,000 plant addition of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company and the plants of the United States Rubber Company and the General Fire Extinguisher Company in this city. At Pawtucket, the plants of the Hope Webbing Company and the American Textile Company were visited.

Featuring the luncheon given yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce Committee of 100 to the delegates and their wives, was the greeting of the Dominion of Canada to the State of Rhode Island. This was extended by Prof. Robert W. Angus, director of the engineering department of the University of Toronto. The day was the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the initiation by Rhode Island of the movement among the colonies by declaring its independence of the British Crown.

### Congratulate State

Professor Angus very happily congratulated the State on its anniversary of the renunciation of its allegiance to the Crown by saying: "We have no ill feeling at all on that score; we are glad to think that you have your independence."

Luther A. Burlingame, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the convention, congratulated the society on the progress it has made since it met in Providence 35 years ago.

After the shop visitations this afternoon the delegates will go to the Rhode Island Country Club. They were guests last evening at "an old fashioned Rhode Island club," which was held just over the line in the town of Rehoboth, Mass. Tomorrow the convention will journey to Newport, there to be dined and to see torpedo launchings from airplane and water craft and visit both the United States Torpedo Station and the Naval Training Station.

## YOUTH DEFENDED BY WOMEN'S DEAN

Illinois University Official  
Praises Students of Today

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1 (Special)—"When middle age is blameless, then you may criticize youth, but I have no patience with those who are constantly finding fault with the young people of this generation," Miss Maria Leonard, dean of women of the University of Illinois, said in an address before several hundred college students and graduates. Miss Leonard, who has been Illinois dean for three years, is president of the university section of the national association of deans.

"I have been working with young people, and older people, too, for that matter, for 15 years, and I have talked to thousands of boys and girls. I can say today that the young people are more capable and more frank and more honest and straightforward than they ever were. They must be. Look at the responsibility we put upon the individual. When I wish to renew my faith in the order of things, I turn to youth every time," declared Miss Leonard.

"Young men today are just as fine or finer than they ever were, and young women just as virtuous. They are thinking of their lives in terms of purpose, in terms of service; and for every one who attracts the spotlight of attention through some indiscretion, there are thousands who are going along in a fine, steady mode of living."

## BURLINGTON TO ASK PRESIDENT TO COME

Mayor to Extend Invitation  
at Washington

NEWPORT, Vt., May 5 (P)—A personal invitation to spend the summer on Lake Champlain probably will be extended to President Coolidge by Mayor and Mrs. C. H. Beecher of Burlington when Vermont's Maple Sugar special train reaches Washington late this month. It is announced that the Burlington board of aldermen has reserved space for the mayor and his wife aboard the train which leaves this State May 18 for a tour through the eastern section of the country.

The committee in charge of the special says that space for exhibits on the train has been exhausted and efforts are now being made to obtain additional cars. The committee reports that cities all over the country have invited the special train to visit them.

The feature of the trip will be a demonstration at every stop of the art of making Vermont maple sugar, but the cars will hold many other exhibits of Vermont industry.

## GIDEONS CARRY BIBLES INTO FOREIGN LANDS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, May 5.—The Gideons, who have turned thousands of hotel rooms into homes by placing Bibles in them, are carrying their work to foreign lands through continued

volunteer service. Miss Nellie F. Dewar, assistant secretary of the traveling salesman's organization, stated. Korean hotels are to receive 200 Bibles through Capt. Martin Luther Swinchart, a representative of the Gideons, who recently sailed for the Orient.

"We have a representative sailing in June who plans to call on all the hotels in Stockholm," Miss Dewar continued. "He was given about \$600 for Bibles by interested persons in Chicago. A Seattle member has opened the field in Norway. England has an affiliated association. We hope that all the groups will become one before many years."

## PYTHIANS NAME STATE OFFICERS

Mr. Donley of Orange Wins  
Contested Post of Grand  
Outer Guard

George Donley of Orange, Mass., was elected this morning to the post of grand outer guard, the only contested office on the ballot, by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in its fifty-seventh annual convention at Ford Hall. Six members of the lodge were nominated for this office and the ballot consumed most of today's program.

Other officers were approved as recommended for advancement by the committee on nominations. They are: J. Franklin Batchelder, Haverhill, grand chancellor; Laurance S. Howard, Somerville, grand vice-chancellor; Rev. Chellis V. Smith, Hyde Park, grand prelate; George E. Howe, grand keeper of records and seal; Harvey T. Pond, Dorchester, grand master of exchequer; George T. Fielden, Methuen, grand master at arms; Isaac Gordon, Boston, grand inner guard; Past Grand Chancellor Harry R. Lawrence, Lawrence, grand trustee for three years.

The invitations extended by the lodges of Springfield and Lynn for next year's convention will next be considered, and the resolution to construct a \$1,000,000 home for the grand and subordinate lodges of Massachusetts in Boston will be voted upon before adjournment. The latter item has been discussed now for two years, and came before this year's convention in the form of a resolution which was presented at the initial session yesterday.

The Pythian Sisters of Massachusetts met simultaneously at Tremont Temple and devoted their morning session to the hearing of reports. At about 11:30 the committee on courtesy from the Grand Lodge, composed of Clifford Jones, past grand chancellor and Dr. Benjamin Graves and Harry Beyer, supreme representatives, were received and they presented a basket of roses to the grand chief.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Pythian Sisters, and it will continue through tomorrow. The election of officers will take place this afternoon, and the new officers will be installed tomorrow.

## DRY WORK SOUGHT BY WOMEN VOTERS

Gloucester League Wants It in  
National Program

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 5 (Special)—At the state convention of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, to be held soon at Swampscott, the Gloucester league will endeavor to initiate a movement to get prohibition enforcement into the program of work endorsed by the national league.

At a meeting last night the local organization passed a resolution requesting the state league "to take such action as is necessary to bring the subject of prohibition enforcement before the national council at the earliest possible opportunity for the purpose of securing:

"1. Active legislative support by the National League of Women Voters for all measures, state and federal, which will strengthen the laws for enforcing prohibition; and opposition to any bill that has for its aim the repeal, nullification or weakening of the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act.

"2. Study of the local league of (a) Procedure in local and higher courts regarding liquor cases. (b) Effects of prohibition on the work of charitable and welfare organizations and institutions. (c) Personal responsibility and co-operation in enforcing prohibition."

Miss Martha N. Brooks, chairman of the efficiency in government of the Gloucester League, was chosen delegate to the Swampscott convention, and Miss Nancy Flagg, chairman of the finance committee, alternate. They expect strong support for their resolution by delegations from other sections of the State.

## Lobster Three Feet Long Captured Off Swampscott

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 5.—What is believed by local fishermen to be the largest lobster ever taken in this vicinity was yesterday placed on exhibition in a fish market on Humphrey Street. The huge "shell-back," weighing 18½ pounds, measured approximately three feet from the tip of its tail to the claws. Capt. Warren E. Tibbetts of 21 Cedar Hill Terrace with Roland Duncan of 94 Norfolk Avenue, his dory mate, captured the lobster off the South East Graves on Monday.

SHELL UNION OIL'S YEAR  
Shell Union Oil Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, reports net of \$20,415,960 after depreciation, depletion and special reserve of \$2,300,000, equivalent to preferred dividends of \$1.50 a share on 10,000,000 shares of non-par common, compared with \$1,562,758, after deducting special reserve of \$6,000,000 for contingencies, or \$1.74 a share in 1924.

Allen Pupils of 65  
Charles M. Herlihy, state supervisor of adult alien education, said that 30,000 foreign-born adults are attending schools during the present

## ALIENS FIND HELPING HAND

(Continued from Page 1)

land," he said, "created by industrial conditions, just as fine and splendid as the New England of the past. It is for us to hold out a friendly hand to the newcomer, that he may forget he is a newcomer and come to feel that he is indeed one of us."

How work with the foreign-born, particularly in naturalization courts,

James Farrell, district director of naturalization, congratulated Massachusetts on the way she is handling arriving aliens, and meeting the many problems which her foreign-born population presents.

Mrs. Sara Conboy, national secretary of the Textile Workers Union, said that labor realizes that it must help in the education of aliens if it is to attain its own goal. Some employers on the other hand, she added, are unwilling to see the newcomers Americanized, preferring to keep them uneducated. In such cases, she said, Americanization is brought about through the children of aliens. Labor unions may approach aliens on the same plane, she said, and thus may perform a uniquely valuable service.

Robert Kelso, secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, explained the work of his organization.

## SHANGHAI HAS CITY SYMPHONY

Both Orchestra and Programs  
Typical of Cosmopolitan Populace

SHANGHAI, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—The visitor to Shanghai finds a fine symphony orchestra. It is a municipal organization maintained in connection with the municipal military band, but the International Settlement, and its present direction is in charge of Maestro Mario Paci.

The Shanghai Symphony Orchestra is thoroughly representative of the international life of the modern Shanghai, having in its membership many virtuosos known in Europe and including several Russians who fled a decade ago in company with the 4000 or 5000 refugees now in the Far East.

Signor Paci has done a great deal with all this material, and on Sunday afternoons in the Town Hall he usually has about 50 musicians. During the season he provides a series of subscription concerts, with an augmented orchestra, and the best soloists who happen to be in the Far East at the time. At the Sunday concert there is no admission for half the hall, and there is but a very small charge for the rest of the seats. The programs consider the cosmopolitan character of the audiences.

## FUERTES' PORTRAITS OF BIRDS EXHIBITED

Boston Society of Natural  
History Invites Public

Original paintings of water, marsh and shore birds of Massachusetts by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, American painter of birds, were placed on private exhibition at the rooms of the Boston Society of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, this afternoon, and will be opened to the public tomorrow morning.

The 33 paintings were made to illustrate the recently published book by the State ornithologist, Edward H. Forbush, entitled, "Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States," Vol. 1, and have been deposited with the society as a perpetual loan by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts through the courtesy of Governor Alvan T. Fuller and the Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert.

The entire work is to consist of three volumes with about 100 color plates reproduced from Mr. Fuertes' paintings and published by the State of Massachusetts. After the two other volumes are published, the society is to receive the rest of the series of paintings.

The paintings constitute one of the most important accessions the society has received in years and are expected to become one of its most popular exhibits. Had it not been for the foresight of Governor Fuller and Commissioner Gilbert the State might have been persuaded to sell the pictures individually to collectors and others, the director of the society, Edward Wigglesworth, stated this morning.

The paintings are done in water colors and show the birds in natural settings. Each is made a complete picture, the appropriate background enhancing its beauty and giving opportunity for presenting characteristic poses in various small figures sketched into the distance. They are not only pronounced to be artistically perfect but also a sympathetic appreciation of birds and bird nature. They are considered among the best bird plates that Mr. Fuertes has made.

## ALIENS WELCOMED AT DOCK

Mrs. Thayer Described the Work  
of her Department, which began in  
its present form in 1919. Today  
over 15,000 aliens are circularized  
every year. Immigrants are met at  
the docks and are given a friendly  
hand of welcome. Soon after, they  
receive a letter from the departing  
officer in their service to assist them  
in any way possible. Many are interviewed in their own homes.

"As America has grown, so have our own responsibilities grown," said Mrs. Thayer, "and we are determined to show immigrants that Massachusetts is friendly to them."

Miss Edna Phillips, in charge of work with foreign-born in behalf of the division of libraries, told of the circulation of books in 30 different languages, which brought happiness to many families who found again old familiar stories. However, she pointed out that the chief work of the department is to circulate books in English, which shall teach prospective citizens of the traditions and responsibilities which are becoming theirs.

Speaking for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, B. Loring Young, former speaker of the House, told of the hearty co-operation which manufacturers wish to extend to those engaged in educating the foreign-born. He pledged support of industry in Americanization work, and said that he believed it is essential and well done.

Allen Pupils of 65  
Charles M. Herlihy, state supervisor of adult alien education, said that 30,000 foreign-born adults are attending schools during the present

year. They represent 30 nationalities, and their ages run from 21 to 65 years.

He told of a class in Gardner, conducted in an industrial plant, where 30 men aged from 55 to 72 meet regularly to learn to read and write in English.

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## ENGLAND OFFERS AMERICA AID IN CHECKING RUM SMUGGLING

Program of Co-operation Explained by Ambassador Sir  
Esme Howard to Secretary Kellogg Includes  
Stringent Law Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 5.—The British Government is ready to do everything in its power to assist the United States in checking the smuggling of illicit liquor from British sources into the United States, the State Department has been assured by Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador. Negotiations have been under way for some time concerning the steps the British Government could take along this line under existing laws.

The desire is, it is explained, to co-operate with the United States in the apprehension of rum-smugglers and to stop shipments of contraband liquor at the source. An invitation for an informal conference to map out a program supplementary to the international liquor treaty between the two countries has also been prepared by the United States and an American delegation consisting of Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Rear Admiral Frederick C. Billard, commandant of the Coast Guard, and William R. Valencia, assistant to the solicitor of the State Department will sail for London late in May.

## ENGLAND MAKES THE OFFER

The exchange of notes between the two governments as made public by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, shows that Great Britain already has given earnest intention of his desire to co-operate by applying his shipping laws wherever possible against suspected rumrunners clearing from British shores.

Under the act, which is made public, the British Ambassador notified Secretary Kellogg that his Government is prepared to waive for one year the admiralty regulations governing the visits of foreign warships to British ports wherever these regulations would restrict the operations of American Coast Guard vessels touching at the Bahama Islands.

As a second step, Great Britain is prepared to enforce more strictly the law regulating transfer of foreign vessels to British registry when such transfer is obviously for the purpose of engaging in the smuggling trade, to produce evidence to secure copies of the aide memoire to the interested authorities of this Government and to prosecute ships' masters making false declarations of destination. Definite plans for carrying these suggestions into effect will be worked out at the London conference.

As an example of co-operation, the

first note transmitted by the British Ambassador to Secretary Kellogg related that "as an instance of the helpful and correct attitude of the colonial governments, the Bahamas, which it is felt will be as welcome to the United States Government as it is to His Majesty's Government, His Majesty's Ambassador has been instructed to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State two cases of recent occurrence in the Bahamas where the British registered owners of rum schooners seized by the United States preventive authorities refused to provide bail for the crews on the ground that they had previously sold their vessels to United States citizens."

"When requested by the Bahamian authorities to explain why they had failed to record the sale of their vessels, the owners in question pleaded ignorance of the law, notwithstanding the fact that although both men are prominent Nassau merchants, the Governor of the colony has ordered legal proceedings to be instituted against them for an infraction of the Merchant Shipping Act."

## MR. KELLOGG APPRECIATIVE

Stressing the informal nature of the proposed agreements, the note said:

"In approaching the Secretary of State on this subject, His Majesty's Ambassador has been instructed to explain that the measures which His Majesty's Government are prepared to adopt do not constitute a binding engagement but represent a spontaneous and voluntary offer of assistance on their part which is subject to withdrawal if not found to work satisfactorily in practice."

In his answer, accepting the invitation for an informal conference to obtain increased co-operation in checking the rum-smuggling traffic, Secretary Kellogg said:

"I desire to express the deep appreciation of this Government for the offer of co-operation contained in the aide memoire in question. I feel certain that the administrative measures which you have set forth will aid greatly in bringing about better enforcement of the laws of the United States prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage use. I have transmitted copies of the aide memoire to the interested authorities of this Government and I can assure you that this Government will co-operate fully in assisting your Government in obtaining the necessary evidence on which to prosecute persons who violate British laws on the subjects mentioned."

LOS ANGELES TRAINS  
TO CUT TRIP TIME

Five-Hour Reduction to Chicago Arranged

LOS ANGELES, April 30 (Staff Correspondence)—The three trunk-line railroads running into this city have announced a five-hour reduction in the running time of their "crack" trains between here and Chicago, to become effective as soon as necessary changes in equipment can be effected.

By a revision of schedules, this saving in time will be a material aid to the traveler, giving him virtually an added business day at the end of his journey. Trains will leave here for Chicago in the evening instead of at noon or earlier, and arrive at their destination on the morning of the third day. Similar arrangements will be made on westward bound trains, which will arrive here at 9 a. m. instead of 2 p. m. as at present.

Business interests of southern California have consistently asked the railroads for faster service east and west for some time, asserting that great benefits will come to Los Angeles and vicinity because of the change. They have pointed out that the average speed on roads between California and Chicago is considerably slower than on eastern railroads.

The faster service will at first be confined to the California Limited of the Santa Fe, the Los Angeles Limited of the Union Pacific and the Golden State Limited of the Rock Island and Southern Pacific. An extra fare of \$10 will be charged on these trains. It is estimated that the service will be inaugurated about next October.

## UNITED STATES ACTION BOOSTS CANADIAN FISH

VICTORIA, B. C., April 28 (Special Correspondence)—The action of the United States Government in placing heavy restrictions on fishing in Alaska has caused a sudden boom in the Canadian salmon fishing industry. Demand for British Columbia salmon is such that not a single can of the 1925 pack remains in the hands of the canners here today.

With the Alaskan supply reduced by restrictions on fishing there, the United States is importing large quantities of the Canadian fish now. Another result of the United States Government's restrictive policy will be to divert American capital and equipment into the Canadian industry, fishery officials expect.

Fishing on the British Columbia coast will be more intensive this year than ever before. The Federal Government having decided to abolish the former airplane patrol of fishery waters, it is feared that fishing regulations will not be enforced as strictly as in the past with resulting wholesale violations. Protests against the withdrawal of the aerial patrol are being made to the Ottawa authorities now.

## B. & M. AWARDS PRIZES FOR FUEL ECONOMIES

The co-operation and interest of Boston & Maine Railroad employees in bringing about operating economies is illustrated in a contest in which cash prizes have just been awarded seven firemen and engineers for the best papers on methods of saving locomotive fuel.

Ezra Chaplin, an engineer, wrote in 200 words what in the opinion of the judges was the best paper on saving fuel. He received a cash award of \$100 as first prize. The second prize of \$50 was awarded to Edward L. Sederquest, a Portland division fireman. Five prizes of \$25 each were awarded to James C. Black, engineer; Lewis N. La Chance, fireman; Charles F. Crosby Jr.; Ray W. Farr, engineer, and Edward G. Carter, engineer.

## ASKS NO FAVORS FEARS NO ROAD

The ease with which Oldsmobile Six absorbs road punishment is directly traceable to the exacting standards and precision of Oldsmobile manufacture. Soundly designed, accurately constructed, superbly capable of meeting every driving condition—here is a car, high in quality, low in price. Big, beautiful, staunch—powered by a motor of extraordinary performance capacity—it asks no favors and fears no road!

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## CRUISERS DROP ANCHOR IN CLYDE

Disorders Resumed in Glasgow Where Attacks on Busses Are Numerous

GLASGOW, May 5 (AP)—The battle cruiser Hood, one of the biggest in the British Navy, arrived today in the lower Clyde River and dropped anchor beside the battleship Warspite. The cruiser Commodore proceeded up the river to this city.

Disorders in connection with the general strike were resumed in Glasgow today. There were numerous attacks on busses. In the center of the city a tramway inspector was hauled off a car and roughly handled.

In the town of Parkhead the outlook was so alarming that mounted police were called out. Gangs of youths smashed the windows of one tramcar, but the passengers escaped. So great was the hostility toward the omnibus service that hundreds of the cars were withdrawn. One bus in the Renfrewshire district was overturned and smashed. Two other big vehicles were damaged, and in many other cases the busses were forced to speed up to escape pursuing gangs.

### Tramcar Attacked in Leeds

LEEDS, Eng., May 5 (AP)—Several thousand strikers attacked an emergency tramcar with lumps of coal taken from a passing lorry. The windows of the car were smashed. Several houses windows in the main thoroughfare were smashed. The police, after arresting one man, were forced to keep off his comrades with clubs.

Soon afterward the windows of two more tram cars were smashed, and several passengers injured.

### Police Patrol Streets

NEWCASTLE, Eng., May 5 (AP)—Extra police, including a large number of volunteers, patrolled the streets of this mining center today to protect the jitney drivers, some of whom were attacked by gangs. A number of anti-union motor drivers who were aiding in the transportation of passengers in the absence of the regular tram service were attacked last evening by rowdies. A mild form of rioting resulted, but the police soon quelled the disturbance.

The Newcastle Journal published this morning by means of photo-engraved plates.

During the night a destroyer and a submarine arrived in the Tyne River. Four airplanes are using the town moor as an airfield, and are being utilized for carrying the mails. The Newcastle branch of the National Union of Journalists has decided to stand by the employers in the crisis and assist in producing the newspapers.

### Fish Trade Carries On

LOWESTOFT, Eng., May 5 (AP)—The fish trade in this seaport town is able to carry on, notwithstanding the industrial crisis. From 80 to 90 tons of fish were sent to London and other big towns yesterday by motor transport.

Twenty fishing boats have brought in a fair supply of fish but prices are double those of last week.

### Many Employees Return

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., May 5 (AP)—Fifty per cent of the tramway employees who were on strike yesterday returned to work this morning when it was announced they would be dismissed if they failed to report for duty.

### Compositors Back at Work

RUGBY, Eng., May 5 (AP)—The newspaper compositors here returned to work today, declaring their strike unconstitutional.

### Fishing Fleet Unloaded

FLEETWOOD, Eng., May 5 (AP)—The fishing fleet here has been unloaded by voluntary labor, and hundreds of tons of fish dispatched by motor vans to various parts of the country.

### Building Trades Strike

EASTBOURNE, Eng., May 5 (AP)—The building operatives and printers are on strike here, but the local newspapers are appearing as usual. Volunteers are being enrolled for the bus and motor services. The authorities have refused the use of the town hall for strikers' meetings.

### Dock Work at Standstill

MANCHESTER, Eng., May 5 (AP)—Work was at a standstill on the docks and ship canal here today. The tramway employees are for continuance of the strike, and transportation to near-by towns depends entirely on char-a-bancs and motor-cars.

The Manchester Guardian today published in mimeographed form and the Daily Mail issued a single sheet.

### Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. May E. Wheeler, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Jack R. Lane, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Lee S. Perkins, West Roxbury, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. P. Good and son, London, Eng.; Mrs. Alice E. Thomas, Ukiah, Calif.; Mrs. Garrett Owen, Berkeley, Calif.; Ethel C. Rowe, Berkeley, Calif.; Arthur Eckman, Los Angeles, Calif.

## SECURITY TRUST SAVINGS BANK

HEAD OFFICE—LOS ANGELES

49 BANKING OFFICES IN

Albany, Ala.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, Ohio; Dallas, Tex.; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich.; El Paso, Tex.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Indianapolis, Ind.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Kansas City, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Miami, Fla.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New York, N. Y.; Omaha, Neb.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; Springfield, Mass.; Toledo, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; Wichita, Kan.

Over 29,000 Depositors

Assets \$10,000,000 Capital \$1,000,000

printed on one side. No evening papers were issued.

### Bus Plan Fails

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., May 5 (AP)—The local bus company's attempt to supply emergency service with volunteer workers failed. Crowds of strike sympathizers seized the busses, removed the carburetors and poured out the gasoline. One car was overturned.

### Tramway Line Blocked

DUNDEE, Scotland, May 5 (AP)—The manager of the Dundee tramway line, endeavoring to resume the service halted by the strike, took the controller of a car today. He had not gone far, however, before the line was blocked by workers, and he was forced to abandon the car.

## AQUITANIA SAILS FOR ENGLAND

"Business as Usual" Is the Policy of Shipping Interests in New York

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—The Aquitania, first British vessel to leave here since the general strike started in England, sailed for Southampton early today manned by a British crew of 378.

Only slight American reaction to the strike was evident here and in shipping circles a policy of "business as usual" was in effect, with plans under way for 48 ships, with 8000 British subjects in their crews, to sail on schedule time.

The Leviathan of the United States Lines is due in Southampton tomorrow, but no difficulty in docking is anticipated.

Next on the list of departures was the White Star liner Arabic and the Royal Mail steamer Orca at noon today and the Olympic Friday night.

Sir Harry Clouston Armstrong, British consul, was down for an address to British seamen today to impress on them the seriousness of the situation.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who said in Washington yesterday he believed the British unions were justified in their demands, pointed out that the American Federation is not affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Rennie Smith, an M. P. Labor leader, visiting in New York, expressed the belief the general strike probably would be settled within two weeks by decree of the Premier.

In Wall Street it was indicated the strike has not yet affected American business and the "Street" looked calmly on the situation. Financiers believed that a loss of British business would be compensated by increased trade in other foreign countries. If the strike continues for any length of time, commercial experts believe the demand for American coal in South America will increase. England has many coal customers there.

### What They are Saying.

MISS MARY J. CAMPBELL: "On the whole, I am happily surprised, after reading so much propaganda to the contrary, that the prohibition law in the United States is kept as well as it is."

E. F. CROSSE: "There never was a time when the yehs were more gracious to the old."

ROBERT LYND: "Probably the phrases, 'I beg your pardon' and 'Thank you' do as much in the course of a year to add to the general cheerfulness of humanity as any other phrases of the same length."

LORD DEWAR: "If all of us knew everything about the rest of us, none of us would associate with the rest of us."

DEAN INGE: "Christianity counts the maxims. No one is good enough to be another man's master with 'No one is too good to be another man's servant.' Both are true."

GOVERNOR FULLER: "Have you ever anticipated what would be the effect on a city if all the churches closed for a year?"

JULIA A. SPOONER: "Job analysis has shown us that half the arithmetic with which we plague the soul of youth in those days has no carryover into life, and that of civics we gave not one-fourth enough."

BISHOP OF DURHAM: "Among the causes which are making for sobriety in the nation, I give important place to motoring."

Travelers Overseas

May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2 Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elvies Building, 56 Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris; and at 11 Via Margutta, Florence, Italy.

## AMERICAN LABOR IS SYMPATHETIC

William Green Makes Formal Statement—President Shortly Expresses Views

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Developments in the British general strike are being watched with intense interest here, but little comment is forthcoming from official circles because of the belief that such expressions would be unwelcome in England, and might aggravate a situation already apparently grave.

President Coolidge's opinion is that the strike has not advanced to the point where it might have an appreciable effect on American commerce. He sees no connection whatever between the British crisis and labor conditions in the United States, especially in view of the satisfactory situation in the American coal industry, as outlined to him by the Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, after a conference with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Lewis has declined to comment on the strike, but William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a formal statement, expressed sympathy with the British miners and pointed out that "the great danger involved in a general or sympathetic strike is the possibility that the original grievances, which are the primary cause of the strike and which are, in this case, meritorious, may be lost sight of because of the charge that the general strike is a challenge to government and to the existence of government."

Recognizing the differences between economic and industrial conditions in Great Britain and the United States, he emphasized that the federation is "strongly committed to the policy of collective bargaining" and "has made its greatest progress through a religious observance of contract obligations." It believes the grievances of the British miners "are well founded and should be speedily redressed," he said, and hopes that the British qualities of deliberation and judgment will operate to "bring about an immediate settlement of the causes of the strike and to avert the dire consequences with which the people of the Nation are threatened."

Some idea of the magnitude of the strike and its possible effects on trade was conveyed to Washington observers by Commerce Department trade statistics and in a report by the Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton, who said it "will probably involve from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 members of unions embracing mines, railroad engineers, transporters, iron and steel, paper and printing and electric trades." Army and navy leaves have been stopped, he said, but the people generally appear to be taking the situation stoically.

Great Britain's foreign commerce amounted to \$10,000,000,000 last year, including \$1,031,876,748 imports from the United States and \$412,315,859 exports to this country. Long continuation of the strike, it is thought by commercial experts, will increase demand for American coal in South America, which has been obtaining fuel from England.

### ONTARIO TO PROVIDE TIME BY ELECTRICITY

TORONTO, Ont., April 28 (Special Correspondence)—An innovation in the way of providing the correct time has been introduced by the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission. The correct time will be available throughout Ontario to every user of Hydroelectric energy. At the Chippewa Power plant a large electric clock has been installed and electric waves from this clock will direct household clocks, now being manufactured for the purpose by a Toronto firm. The motors may be plugged in on any light socket in the house or office. The master

clock at Chippewa is regulated constantly by the operator who checks on the radio time signals from the United States Naval Observatory, at Arlington, Va., and keeps the synchronous motor in the clock running at proper speed.

The motors which use about 10 cents worth of power per month may be installed in the homes or offices and when connected to the system will run at the same speed and tell the correct time just as that of the master clock at Chippewa. In other words for 10 cents per month the householder can plug in on any light socket in the house at any time of the day or night and get the correct time.

### EDUCATION BILL DEFERRED

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The Reed bill to establish a Federal Department of Education, and the Upshaw measure proposing federal motion picture censorship, virtually were shelved for this session of Congress when the House Education Committee agreed to defer final action.

## TROOPS MAY BE USED IN STRIKE

Such Is Interpretation Put on the Home Secretary's Speech in Parliament

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, made a statement in the House of Commons this afternoon which hearers interpreted as meaning that the Government was prepared to use troops to maintain services of vital importance, such as the railways, if necessary.

Sir William said the Government was empowered to call on the Crown forces to assist in maintaining vital services that the Government deemed vital. He designated such services as electricity, maintenance of the electrical and mechanical plant and machinery of the Port of London, the transport of motor fuel and continuation of the railway services.

His pronouncement was greeted with loud cheers from the Conservative majority.

The Home Minister said that the great bulk of the electric light stations throughout London were working admirably, the Government employing naval ratings and volunteers. Conditions regarding the railways were improving.

In certain areas the power stations were not supplying current during the day, and the London Hospital had all its electric power cut off during the day. In some docks, food in cold storage was in danger of spoiling for the same cause.

Sir William said he proposed tonight to ask the community as a whole to enroll as special constables in much larger numbers. The 7500 original specials were already on duty and 3025 more had been sworn in during the last two days.

In view of the danger that would arise, he had directed the police not

## PRINCE OF WALES FLIES BACK TO LONDON

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—The Prince of Wales, after a flying trip from Le Bourget, France, to London, which occupied two hours and a half, came to London by motor, arriving at his home in St. James's Palace at 9 o'clock last night. He was cheery and alert and looked very fit, indicating he has quite recovered from his recent operation.

The Prince went to Buckingham Palace and dined with the King and Queen. He had nothing to say about his flight except that it was uneventful. It was not his first air voyage.

### JUGOSLAV MINING CONCESSION

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, May 5—Ahmed Beg Zogu, president of Albania, has signed the ratification of the Jugoslav Copper Mine Concession at Pukl, Albania.

### ALBERTA MEAT FOR JAPAN

EDMONTON, Alta., April 28 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia which sailed from Vancouver for the Far East this week carried 300 tons of frozen meat from Alberta to Japan. A very considerable increase is noted in the volume of exports from Canada to the Orient.

# "A Peek behind the Scenes"



"A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT"

Friend John:

I wish today that you would make it a point to have a heart-to-heart talk with your cooks regarding the condition of the orders which they put out. Impress upon them the importance of having each and every service as near 100% as possible. You can readily understand you might have a very beautiful store which, of course, the customers like, but they do not eat the fixings—they eat the food. Be sure to get this thought clearly to your night men.

"A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT"

noticed that several with the linen as impress upon you the on in your store-clothed Caps, aprons and coats throughout the day.

R. C. Adcock.

"A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT"

Friend Bill:

Today let's see how you are taking care of the customers' lavatory and washroom. Have you a systematic method of inspection here so that at frequent intervals your porter goes in and tidies up the place? A clean wash bowl, a clean soap dispenser, well filled, and plenty of clean hand towels are appreciated by your customers.

"A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT"

Friend George:

Today I should like to have all the kitchen benches and shelves scrubbed with hot water, Wyandott and sand. Let's see how nice and white we can get these out.

"A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT"

Friend Jim:

We shall leave the counter now and step into the kitchen. Let's start an inspection of the equipment. Today it will be the hot plates. The frames must all be thoroughly scrubbed and the grease removed, the burners cleaned out, and new grates ordered to replace those which are cracked.

Please send requisitions for new parts to me personally.

Feb. 13, 1926.

"A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT"

Friend Herb:

How we are behind the counter. Let's look over the coffee urns. Are they nicely shined? Are the milk urns clean inside? Also, is the ice compartment scrubbed out, and is the part of the cover that is on the inside of the urn thoroughly clean?

If you have any which need replacing, please send the requisition direct to this office.

March 15, 1926.

"A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT"

Friend Bill:

Today we shall check up the way in which the water glasses are washed. The proper method is to have plenty of hot, soapy water and wash them, one at a time, rinsing them in clear, cold water. After they have drained, they should be thoroughly dried with a clean, glass towel.

March 22, 1926.

"A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT"

Friend Bill:

Today we shall check up the way in which the water glasses are washed. The proper method is to have plenty of hot, soapy water and wash them, one at a time, rinsing them in clear, cold water. After they have drained, they should be thoroughly dried with a clean, glass towel.

March 22, 1926.

"A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT"

Friend Bill:

Today we shall check up the way in which the water glasses are washed. The proper method is to have plenty of hot, soapy water and wash them, one at a time, rinsing them in clear, cold water. After they have drained, they should be thoroughly dried with a clean, glass towel.

March 22, 1926.

"A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT"

A Clean Place to Eat—For Men, Women and Children—Breakfast, Lunch, Supper

Waldorf

At the Sign of the Red Apple



## Made Poor by Aiding 26,000 Has Warrington Won or Lost?

New Orleans Man Has Devoted Half-Century to "Giving Lift" to Men and Boys—Believes Prevention Better Policy Than Reclamation

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 2 (Special Correspondence)—What is the measure of success? Is it the number of dollars accumulated? If this be it, there is in New Orleans a hopeless failure, for he has given away a fortune to countless strangers, of whom he knew nothing when they came to him asking for aid.

Could success be measured by service to fellow man? If this could be so, then might this man claim place among the great of his city and state, perchance of the Nation, for he has piled up a treasure of changed lives that in numbers runs into many figures.

W. J. Warrington is this man and he has taken more than half a century to accomplish his results. But accomplish does not seem to be the correct word in his case, for now in his middle seventies he has not finished. He is starting still another project to keep young men in the streets of honesty. He marked his fiftieth anniversary in this work three years ago by inaugurating a home for homeless boys in their teens, on lines similar to Warrington House for the older men.

**How His Work Started**  
It was in 1873 that his unusual career started. He was hardly more than a boy, just out of school, when two neighbor lads got into trouble.

On their way to school they espied a huckster's wagon with its owner out of sight. Headless youths, they jumped into the cart and drove around a corner and away for a lark. The owner, finding his wagon gone, notified the police. When the boys returned after an hour or two they were arrested.

Their families would have nothing to do with them. They were kept in jail for a day or two when young Mr. Warrington heard of it. He obtained their release and when their families refused to acknowledge them further as sons he cared for them in his own home. Finally jobs were found for them, in Colorado where one passed on and the other educated himself and later became an honored member of the California bar.

The boys in their brief stay in the jail made the acquaintance of other youths, not much older than themselves, but from humbler families or from distant places and therefore without friends to get them out. They told their friend, hardly older than themselves, of these unfortunate ones and before the summer was out he had moved seven other young men to his home, fed them, lodged them, clothed them and in time got them jobs or sent them heartened on their way.

**Many Calls for Aid Came**  
Before their cases were disposed of other unfortunate ones sought his attention and sympathy and it was not long before his 40-room house was filled. Soon he discovered that there were many not yet in jail who might soon be there if a bit of a lift were not given them, and now the reclaiming of jail inmates is only about 10 per cent of the work. The bulk consists in helping those who are turning or are headed in that direction.

From two unfortunate neighbor youths in 1873 to 26,000 men and boys from all parts of the country and world in 1925 the work has grown. In that year year men from 41 states and 19 foreign countries received assistance. These figures do not include hundreds of others to whom food and a chair or floor space was given when the beds of the house were filled.

There is no red tape to the assistance. A man finds himself penniless, or nearly so. He hears of the house and applies for aid. He registers his name, address, religious affiliation if he has one, and occupation if any. There is a café with absurdly low prices on the first floor. If the man has money he can pay for his food. If he is without funds he gets it anyhow. He gets a bath, clothes if he needs them, and a place to sleep.

**Employment Often Found**  
A job is found for him or he assisted in getting back to his home if he has one. If no other work is available he can work at or learn a craft in the handcraft shop across the street from the main institution. There is no preaching, no insistence on reform. He receives a friendly, helping hand. In the evening women from some of the leading families in the city come to the home and visit with the men or sing or play for them.

Three or four years ago the last of Mr. Warrington's money ran out. He was penniless, his fortune devoted to his volunteer work. The work was incorporated with him at

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GREETING CARDS FOR ALL OCCASIONS—BRIDGE SETS—PLACE  
AIDS—FOLDING PHOTOGRAPH  
GIFTS—LEATHER WRITING PORT-  
FOLIOS—BOOK ENDS.

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OFTEN in laying out  
an office executives are  
at a loss just how to get  
the right effect. Correct  
office arrangement is a  
part of our service. We  
will take your office as  
it stands and finish it  
complete from the president's  
desk to the office boy's waste basket.

Will you let us make a  
survey of your office  
situation and submit  
recommendations without  
obligation?  
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Your furs are absolutely  
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and THEFT  
and their natural beauty  
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COLD DRY AIR vaults,  
kept at a constant low  
freezing day and night  
throughout the entire  
year.  
Furs stored with us are  
handled by the same expert  
furrers who make your  
furs.  
Just Phone  
BACK Bay 9440  
and we will send our motor for your  
FURS anywhere within Boston and  
Suburbs  
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Boylston at Arlington Street, Boston

**Scientific office**  
arrangement  
OFTEN in laying out  
an office executives are  
at a loss just how to get  
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Will you let us make a  
survey of your office  
situation and submit  
recommendations without  
obligation?  
Dotten-Dunton Desk Co.  
32 Franklin St. Boston

and men earning from \$7 to \$10 a week who are constantly faced with the temptation to drift into easier ways of making money. His proposed home would be a preventative, he believes.

Almost as interesting as his own history is that of Harrington House in which his work is carried on. It was built by one of his ancestors, four or five generations back. It was on numerous occasions the center of the brilliant social life in the days when the city was under French or Spanish rule. He lost possession once after it had become the home for the friendless and only regained it after long years of litigation.

Portions of the hand embossed wood work of the interior, the marble wainscoting, the tapestries and other interior fittings which had been imported from France by the wealthy builders still remain.

## The Library

Public Libraries in Italy

Rome  
Special Correspondence  
PUBLIC opinion in Italy, especially in cultural circles, has been greatly aroused by a well-directed press campaign in some of the leading daily newspapers, which exposes with facts and figures the shameful neglect in which the great public libraries of Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, not to mention a galaxy of minor stars, are allowed to languish. When we remember that American millionaires lavish their keenly earned wealth on institutions of learning, universities, and especially collections of rare and precious books, it is almost inconceivable that such a state of things should exist in Italy, the cradle of learning.

Without going so far back as Imperial Rome, where magnificently appointed public libraries existed, even in the Thermæ, or bathing establishments, it is appropriate to recall the devotion, amounting almost to a cult, which the fifteenth-century merchant princes of Florence had for books and rare editions, Lorenzo the Magnificent and his contemporaries of the Rinascimento sent out their armies to the East, and they came back laden not only with precious spices, but with still more precious books and manuscripts, which formed the connecting link between the past and the Renaissance.

**Biblioteca Nazionale**  
On this fifteenth-century substratum there arose in Florence two of the most important libraries in Italy, and perhaps in the whole of Europe, namely, the Biblioteca Nazionale and the "Laurenziana," the latter lodged in magnificent though inadequate premises, designed and decorated by Michelangelo. It is easy to understand that the medieval buildings were quite inadequate to cope with the immense bibliographical material which began to flow in in 1869, at the suggestion of the famous historian Pasquale Villari, who was the creator of the National Library of Florence. Between the Palazzo Vecchio and the Loggia della Signoria, right at the end of the Uffizi, you enter the famous National Library, and there a great disappointment awaits you. It is like going into the deserted halls of some great country mansion, full of beautiful and interesting things and works of art, but practically neglected.

The director of the National Library, Prof. Angelo Bruchini, has lately given an interesting account to Italian press representatives of the present conditions of the vast building intrusted to his care, which is simply overflowing with books of all sizes and ages, manuscripts, "incunabula," pamphlets and collections of dailies, weeklies and monthlies from all parts of the world. But it is evident that there is not sufficient space to house all these treasures. The director himself has given up his large and comfortable office to make room for books and now works in a little den with two chairs and a desk as total furniture. Starting with 30,000 volumes which had been bequeathed in the beginning of the eighteenth century by a wealthy goldsmith, Antonio Magliabechi, "to the poor of Florence," the new library increased and multiplied by leaps and bounds, some of the most notable acquisitions being the 80,000 volumes forming the library of Duke Ferdinand III of Tuscany, in 1861, and the uninterrupted flow of gifts

**Laurenziana Library**  
In the meantime it is to be hoped that something will be done to reorganize the hopelessly disgruntled

**JAMES I. WINGATE & SON**  
CORPSEY SQUARE  
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libraries of modern Italy. For instance, attached to the Laurenziana Library, which contains some of the most precious and unique manuscripts in the world, there is supposed to be a "Museo del Libro" (Museum of the Book) illustrating the history of booklore throughout the ages. A party of students from the University of Florence recently visited Florence almost exclusively for the purpose of seeing this museum, but found that it was non-existent. Professor Rostagno, the director, in view of the lamentable lack of a proper staff to look after such priceless treasures, had decided to withdraw them to safer quarters. "Believe me," he said, "I can hardly sleep at nights owing to the anxiety for the books intrusted to my care."

What has been said about the Biblioteca Nazionale and the Laurenziana of Florence applies equally to the most important public library in the whole of Italy, namely, the Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele and other minor libraries of Rome, such as the Casanatense. The Vittorio Emanuele is shamefully understaffed: 20 years ago there were 40 employees, while now there are only 17. The Casanatense has been reduced from 11 to 5, and so on for all the others. Under these conditions, to try and borrow a book from a public library in Italy is an arduous and almost hopeless task, unless one has plenty of time to spare. Needless to say that all this could be remedied by a more generous and judicious expenditure of money, as the sums at present allowed to the various public libraries are not only inadequate but simply ridiculous.

After digging and weeding and tidying were over came the time that they all loved, that of transplanting wild flowers from the woods and fields near them. They did this very carefully so as not to spoil the countryside. Generally on Saturday afternoons they started off together, equipped with big deep baskets, trowels and forks, and hours later they would wander home, the baskets now brimming over with tender green plants.

**FRANCO-REICH TREATY ON AVIATION READY**

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 5.—When the results of the Paris conference regarding German aviation concessions are known and the Franco-German treaty is signed, which will possibly be tomorrow, Dr. Eckener will give the press details of the Zeppelin airship's proposed operations. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed by a director of the Zeppelin company.

While it is a fact that for some time past the construction of parts for the large airship have been occupying skilled workmen at Friedrichshafen, absolutely nothing has yet been decided and all statements hitherto published are at least premature.

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## SUNSET STORIES The Wubbins Gardens

IT WAS spring. The Wubbins knew that, because Mummie had said to him: "Look, Wubbie, the snow's all melted, spring's come again." And Mummie had called that the wrens were back in the birdhouse and told them to come and see the snowdrops pushing through the earth. Robins were hopping about the lawn and the air was fresh and sweet. Most certainly it was spring. Spring meant plants and gardening and Mummie and Daddie and the Wubbins out all day, doing what Daddie called "grubbing about"—getting earth all over you, being very busy and altogether having a beautiful time. Copper-haired Wubbie had his own set of tools, that he called "lo." Everywhere that Daddie went he followed, and everything that the Tall Man did he had to try also, his blue eyes eager, his face grave with interest. After digging and weeding and tidying were over came the time that they all loved, that of transplanting wild flowers from the woods and fields near them. They did this very carefully so as not to spoil the countryside. Generally on Saturday afternoons they started off together, equipped with big deep baskets, trowels and forks, and hours later they would wander home, the baskets now brimming over with tender green plants.

There would be lots of ferns, covered with tight bronze and green crowns that in a little while would be unfolding their graceful plumes; hepaticas, that make such a lovely border, each plant a mass of silky gray buds, later to become little dancing colonies of pink and white and blue; wood violets and slender wood daffodils. Wild treasures that would respond so well to the careful treatment of the gardeners that they would grow even better and larger than they did in their wild haunts.

While it was still light they would make haste to put their plants into the ground. Wubbie helped to dig nice big holes, so that the roots would have lots of room, and then to fill them with water so that the roots could have a drink after they were settled in their new home. He always enjoyed this particular part of the gardening, because it meant pumping water from the well into his tin, over his shoes, his hands and

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## FORCED LABOR TO BE EXAMINED

### Conference to Hear Report of Labor Office—Investi- gation May Follow

The conditions under which compulsory service may be exacted, in mandated and other territories, by governing bodies, are illuminatingly set forth for The Christian Science Monitor in two articles, of which this is the first. Consideration of the subject next September by the League of Nations is hoped for.

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 24.—The International Labor Office has now been formally requested by its governing body to draw up a report on the lines which should be followed in an inquiry into the question of forced labor. The report will be considered at the annual conference which opens on May 25, and it is expected that it will be followed by a general inquiry into the whole subject, so that it can be considered in connection with the proposed slavery convention, which is to be reconsidered by all the nations at Geneva next September, at the time of the annual assembly of the League of Nations.

The time for the inquiry is short, but fortunately the International Labor Office is already in possession of a large amount of data on this subject. The Temporary Slavery Commission, which was appointed in 1923, and which ceased its labors last September, went very closely into the matter in conjunction with a representative of the International Labor Office.

Two Classes of Forced Labor  
Speaking broadly, there are two classes of forced labor—that which is exacted for the public service, and when individuals are compelled, either with or without official sanction, to work for private employers. It is frequently the custom in central Africa and other backward areas of the world for compulsory labor to be exacted by the administration for transport or for the construction and maintenance of communications: roads, railways, and canals.

When the latter do not exist and transport is by porters, portage for the needs of the administration is generally obligatory. The construction, maintenance and repair of buildings needed for administrative purposes is also usually carried out by forced labor. Furthermore, compulsory labor is naturally used to make the native population contribute to certain measures of sanitation, to help in the destruction of insect pests and to cultivate certain crops, if there is a possibility of famine. In some colonies, compulsion is also applied by the administration "for educational purposes."

Compulsory Payment  
Sometimes such forced labor is paid. Sometimes it is not. In all territories under mandate from the League of Nations forced labor must, under the terms of the mandate, always be paid for. In British colonies, except probably in a few cases when supplied by native chiefs, forced labor is also paid for, while cleaning of roads and sanitation, though compulsory, are not regarded as forced labor. In other colonial countries there is no fixed rule, and the matter has often in the past been left to individual governors to decide for themselves.

The proposed League Convention on Slavery has left it at that, and ignored altogether the question of paying for labor exacted for public purposes. By inference, therefore, the convention sanctions non-payment of such labor outside mandate territories and there is accordingly a strong demand in England, backed up by such eminent colonial administrators as Sir Frederick Lugard, formerly Governor of Nigeria, that the convention should be altered so as to ban completely unpaid forced labor.

No Limitations  
The convention also contains no limitations on the exaction of compulsory labor for administrative purposes, and it is generally held here that very definite limitations are necessary. For example, the convention recognizes that if forced labor is allowed for private profit

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## Building Operations Begun for The Christian Science Pleasant View Home

Concord, N. H., May 5  
NOW that spring has arrived, building operations for the new Christian Science Pleasant View Home have begun. Carloads of lumber, cement, crushed stone, and other building materials were delivered on the ground prior to the entire disappearance of the signs of winter. General offices, storage rooms, tool rooms and other needed structures have been completed for the workmen.

Carpenters have built forms for the concrete foundations. Riggers have erected towers for pouring concrete mixture and have set up the mixing and hoisting machines, and already the pouring of the concrete foundations has begun. The excavating work was almost completed last fall and roads on the grounds for entrance to the home and for service were constructed with the exception of the top course, and are ready for use. The roads will be surfaced when the heavy trucking is finished. Visitors will be welcomed to the estate during the progress of the building and a rest room has been provided for their comfort.

The brick for the home is manufactured at Bow, N. H., a short distance away, and Concord granite will be used for the first course of the building. Local labor is being employed as far as possible.

The architecture is colonial in type, especially suited to the location and to the purpose of the home. A home it will be in every sense of the word. Living rooms, sun parlors, reading rooms, game rooms, sewing rooms and a carpenter shop have been provided for the comfort of residents and workers. The dining room will seat 200 persons comfortably and an assembly hall will accommodate the same number. The kitchen space and facilities are adequate for every possible need and include the most up-to-date refrigerating equipment. Rubber flooring, quiet and soft to the tread, will be used in the corridors and the more public rooms. Three elevators will provide ample service. Paths through the fields and woods are being laid out on the estate so that long walks may be enjoyed without leaving the grounds. Arthur H. Bowditch is the architect of the home and Arthur A. Shurtleff the landscape architect.

The field has generously and lovingly supported this new undertaking of the Christian Science movement. To date, about one-third of the needed funds for completing the building have been received. It is hoped that the building may be furnished and ready for occupancy in about a year. Already applications for admittance have been received, and will in due time have the consideration of the trustees of the home.

He gives as an instance of the latter that "in one case a village head, being a native of the country, ordered all the butchers to go, so as to enjoy a monopoly himself."

Although the proposed League Convention recognizes the system of forced labor for public purposes, it adds that recourse to such labor "may have grave consequences," but it puts forward no specific proposals to regulate this kind of labor. That there certainly are "grave consequences" which need legislating against may be seen from the following report on Angola submitted to the League of Nations by the Portuguese Government, but not yet made public. The extract in question is explaining the working of a decree of 1914 by which every able-bodied native in Angola is "subject to the moral and legal obligation of providing for his maintenance by means of labor and thereby progressively improving his social condition."

Involuntary Work  
The system of compelling the natives to work as an educational measure is interpreted by the Portuguese authorities as follows: "The native who does not work voluntarily is called before the public authorities, who endeavor to induce him to work by offering him work which it is within his power to carry out. If the native refuses to accept such work he may be ordered to be sent to an employer in need of servants. This is compulsory labor, but no other kind of compulsion may be exercised over the servant beyond that of taking him to the place where the work is provided. (The labor in St. Thome is mostly recruited in Angola or Mozambique, many hundreds of miles away.)

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## OLIVET TO HAVE BRITISH SCHOOL

### English College to Build a Permanent Home in Palestine

JERUSALEM, April 10 (Special Correspondence)—A plan is on foot in Jerusalem to give a permanent home to the English College, a local school run on lines similar to the English public schools.

A fund of \$250,000 is being raised under the auspices of Lord Plumer, High Commissioner for Palestine, for a new building on the Mount of Olives. The promoters declare that "the ever-increasing demands for British education, and its expansion on more elaborate lines," necessitate the removal of the institution from its present hired buildings to its own permanent premises.

Opened in 1904, the English College holds a unique position in the educational system of Palestine, and during the last five years has developed steadily. It prepared students with considerable success for Oxford and Cambridge higher certificate examinations. It also prepared candidates for the Palestine matriculation, conducted by the Palestine Board of Higher Studies. This constitutes the secondary school "general leaving examination" for all Palestine, and is conducted in English, Arabic and Hebrew. In 1925, seven of the 10 successful candidates came from the English College.

The college has a thorough basis for its curriculum. The native tongues of the students, Arabic or Hebrew, are given a prominent place, while the classical literatures of these languages, together with English literature, occupy as cultural subjects somewhat the same place as Latin and Greek do in secondary schools abroad. Study of history and geography take as their starting point the special conditions of the Near East.

There is every indication in the work of the college that in it lies the foundation of a future British University in Jerusalem, the establishment of which has been given impetus by the progress of the Hebrew University, opened by Lord Balfour in the spring of 1925.

The momentary handicap of the English college in its progress toward such a goal is inadequate accommodation, and the initiators of the fund hope that the necessary support will be forthcoming "to enable British education in Palestine to continue its progress toward the full university standard."

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## MARITIME PROVINCES MAY HAVE ONE AGENT

HALIFAX, N. S., April 29 (Special Correspondence)—The proposal to have the maritime provinces represented in London by one agent-general, instead of each province being represented separately as hitherto, is now under advisement. E. H. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, who is now in London looking over the Nova Scotia agent-general's office, is actively taking up a proposition made some time ago that the three provinces, the interests of which are identical, should have one joint office in the imperial capital and thereby gain much more effective results in trade and immigration by thus pooling their financial resources allocated for such purposes.

At present Nova Scotia is the only one of the three provinces which has an established office in London. New Brunswick closed its agent-general's office several years ago, and Prince Edward Island's interests were taken care of indirectly, or through the Canadian High Commissioner's office. Nova Scotia has always held very close direct communication with the Imperial Government, and, although of recent years the Colonial Office has adhered very strictly to official communications from the provinces being made through the regular diplomatic channels of the High Commissioner's office, Nova Scotia has always protested its right for direct communication with the Imperial Government.

NAVIGATION OPENS AT QUEBEC  
QUEBEC, April 27 (Special Correspondence)—Navigation opened here yesterday with the arrival of six ocean liners. They will turn round here, because there is still ice between Lake St. Peter and Montreal. The liners reported that there was little ice in the Gulf and lower St. Lawrence River, though they passed large floes on the Grand Banks.

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## RADIO

## MANY RADIO INTERESTS TO CONVEY

Effort Is to Be Made to Correct "Seasonable" Idea

What is said to be the greatest gathering of radio interests in the history of the industry will take place in the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., the week beginning May 10, under the auspices of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and associated radio trades organizations. Among the organizations which will be represented at the conferences extending over the week are:

Radio Manufacturers' Association, National Radio Trade Association, Radio Writers' Association, National Association of Broadcasters,

National Farm Radio Council, Broadcast Listeners' Association of America, Radio Magazine Publishers Association, International Radio Week Committee.

Joint sessions between all of the organizations will take place daily, with noted speakers delivering addresses on subjects vital to the radio industry and to the radio listeners.

Among these speakers are: Herbert H. Frost, president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association; Maj. Gen. C. McK. Saltsman, chief signal officer of the United States Army; Powell Crossley Jr., chairman of International Radio Week Committee; Dr. E. W. White, member of the National Committee of the Relations of Electricity to Agriculture, on the "Magnitude of the Radio Farm Market and How to Reach It"; Henry W. Shaw, president of the National Radio Trade Association; L. H. D. Weld, research director for Swift & Co., on "Problems and Methods of Distribution"; Paul Kluge, executive chairman of the National Association of Broadcasters; H. H. DeMott, president of the Radio Magazine Publishers Association; G. L. Noble, National Farm Radio Council; Harry LaMertha, president of the Radio Writers' Association; Jacob M. Arvey, chairman of the Chicago Radio Commission, on "The Municipality in Radio"; W. H. Lynas, member of the Grand Council of Radio Manufacturers and Merchandisers of Great Britain, on "Radio Conditions in Foreign Fields."

Several other prominent speakers have signified their intention to be present if possible, and the program will be the most elaborate the radio interests have ever attempted. Aside from the organizations mentioned above, all local and district radio trade associations in the United States have been asked to send representatives to the conferences. The meetings of the manufacturers' association are expected to have a tremendous effect in further stabilizing the industry.

"Radio has made as much progress in its five years of growth as the automotive industry made in 20 years," says Mr. Frost, president of the manufacturers. "The greatest handicap we now have to combat is the idea, even among the members of our trade, that radio is a seasonal business. The most interesting and the best radio-casting yet attempted is scheduled to take place in the next three or four months. The stations are now using high power and are so thickly sprinkled across the country that reception will be just about as good, or even better, this summer than it was last winter."

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## Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

## A New American Opera

Cincinnati, April 30  
Special Correspondence

WITH the following cast, the first performance of "Castle Agramant," an opera in English by Ralph Lyford, took place in Music Hall on Thursday evening, April 29, under the auspices of the Cincinnati American Opera Foundation:

Isabeau.....Olga Forral  
Richard.....Liamont  
Geoffrey.....Howard Preston  
A Young Boy.....Fern Bryson  
An Old Minstrel.....Halo Pichol  
A Herald.....Moody Devaux  
A Knight of Lialac.....Herman Wordemann  
An Old Servant of Agramant.....Mute part  
Conductor, Ralph Lyford

Three years ago this opera took the prize offered for an American opera by the National Federation of Music Clubs. It was first scheduled for production a year ago, immediately following the organization of the Cincinnati Foundation. Several postponements finally resulted in the performance being made a part of the annual convention of the Ohio Music Teachers' Association. Two performances were given.

Besides being the composer Mr. Lyford is also the librettist for his opera. The action takes place in an imaginary region of northern France at a time subsequent to the last Crusade. Richard of Agramant has gone to the Holy Land leaving behind his wife Isabeau. During his absence a rejected suitor, Geoffrey of Lialac, has returned his attentions to the lady and finally he abducts her. She leaves a note for Richard. He returns shortly after her abduction. The second act shows the feast which Geoffrey gives for Isabeau. Richard enters in disguise accompanied by an old minstrel and a young boy. The boy sings a ballad of the carrying off of Isabeau. Richard reveals himself and fights with Geoffrey. Geoffrey stabs Isabeau, and is himself killed by Richard, who makes his escape with the lady. The final scene, in the woods near Lialac Castle, shows the passing of Isabeau.

The composer's intention evidently was to write an opera which should follow closely the design of the Wagnerian music drama. He has clung to the pattern without being either noticeably imitative or strikingly original. The weakest point in the opera is the book, which lacks any special dramatic force save in the second act. The first act, showing the abduction of Isabeau and the return of Richard, is the least good of the three. Things happen too suddenly, without proper preparation or heightening of dramatic effects. In the final scene there is no action whatever.

Musically the opera parallels the libretto. In the first act the score is turgid and slow-moving. Two choruses of men are used to little effect and the music of the principal characters is, for the most part, declamatory and ungrateful. The second act is gay and melodious. The chorus is used to excellent effect. Two very singable and grateful airs are given the solo voices. The lack of action in the last act somewhat made up for in the music written for Isabeau and Richard.

Taken as a whole "Castle Agramant" is an interesting work, the production of a sincere and thoroughly schooled musician. It has moments of effectiveness but none with the power to move deeply. As a first attempt in this field it has about it much which demands respect and admiration.

The production was more than adequate. In the principal roles were singers thoroughly grounded in operatic tradition and possessed of excellent voices. Singers who made every possible effort to overcome the obstacles of the ungrateful score. The chorus was made up of local singers and the orchestra was composed of members of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. Settings were designed by Philip Lyford. For everyone concerned the first performance was a succession of ovations, with flowers, cheers and speeches.

## New York Music Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1.—Music, not to offend anybody's feelings, ends here when Music Week begins. It suffers, really, but this one lapse in the whole course of the year, as artistic matters are at present constituted. Perhaps it does so for the mere physical reason that the regular managers and the Music Week zealots cannot both occupy the halls with their concerts at the same time. But on other grounds the arrangement must have justification. Why should (of people who ordinarily do the listening) have a brief chance to do the performing? To be audience for 11 weeks should suffice. To have opportunity to be the show for a

single week is surely no more than right.

Cornelius van Vliet, the violinist, is one of those artists who so stoutly survives the routine of orchestral playing that he becomes one of the most expressive and communicative of recitatives. How magnificently he has worked the past winter at the first desk of the Philadelphia violoncello! He must have been a most encouraging reliance to the many conductors who have held the Philadelphia baton. He has been a different colorist under each Han, a different stylist and a different rhythmist; but always the same enthusiastic contributor to the interpretation. He gave a delightful study of a sonata by Porpora, with Josef Adler, pianist, assisting, at the Town Hall on the afternoon of April 27. If an old piece of music was ever appropriately presented, every note in the mood, it was this one. Largo, allegro, adagio, minuetti were words that found definition and illustration under his hand not to be forgotten.

Associated with Mr. van Vliet in the recital was Miss Crystal Waters, mezzo-soprano. Miss Waters showed how the four composers, Hahn, Poldowski, Fauré and Debussy, treat the poem of Verlaine, "Mandoline," and without seeming to try to do so, she proved that a given text demands certain definite things of those who set it to music, regardless of their individuality; that a poem can compel the academic Fauré and the revolutionary Debussy to think and speak alike, in spite of themselves. No doubt, either, that it takes a gifted singer to bring the point out so clearly as she did.

The singing school, one of the finest musical institutions ever developed in the United States, survives in all its splendor in the People's Chorus of New York, L. Camilleri, conductor, which gave its tenth anniversary concert at Carnegie hall on the evening of April 27. Beautiful choral tone, comfortably produced, characterized the performance of pieces in part-song form, to Mr. Camilleri's piano accompaniment.

But the People's Chorus should not be a school for singers only. Its meetings ought to be attended by choral conductors for miles around. Mr. Camilleri's advanced unit is quite without equal here for quality of sound and elasticity of phrasing.

For old-school violoncello playing by a young artist, Miss Milla Weller-son is to be sought. She appeared in Solan Hall on the evening of April 28, with Kurt Ruhlzeit as her accompanist, presenting works by Schubert, Brahms, Casadeo, Paganini and Gollmann. An unimaginably facile execution and a remarkably sweet tone, to say nothing of a pleasing stage presence, made her concert a thorough success. She, as others have been fortunate in choosing Mr. Ruhlzeit to assist her at the piano.

W. P. T.

**Toronto Hears Unfamiliar Mozart and Handel Works**

TORONTO, May 3 (Special Correspondence).—The most interesting musical novelty of the current Toronto season has been offered, not in one of the lower concert halls, but in one of the little theaters. For the April bill of the New Theater, under the direction of Mr. Bertram Forsyth, two little-known works by Mozart and Handel were presented, one of them an opera and the other a pantomime. "Bastien and Bastienne" is a little opera that Mozart wrote when he was only 12, and it was first presented in the home of Dr. Messmer in 1768. An English adaptation was made for the production in Toronto by Mr. Forsyth, with lyrics by Mrs. L. A. Hamilton. The setting was made to represent a miniature stage in the home of Dr. Messmer, and he and the boy Mozart were introduced as characters in the presentation. "Bastien and Bastienne" is a little pastoral opera, dealing with a lover's quarrel between a shepherd and his sweetheart, with their friend Colas, in the comedy role, acting as peacemaker. The accompaniment was played on a harpsichord, which suited the feeling of the delicate, lilting melodies written by the boy Mozart. Altogether, it proved remarkably fresh and charming, one of the most delightful musical incidents of the winter.

The pantomime was arranged to the musical setting that Handel made for Milton's "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso." The undertaking was particularly ambitious. A small but excellent choir, with a quartet of soloists, directed by Dr. Healy Willan, sang the music, and the dances were arranged according to

the suggestion of Milton's words. It is the first time in the musical life of Toronto that an entire ballet and pantomime has been given to the accompaniment of choral music. Mr. Forsyth did not arrange a continuous theme for his pantomime. Instead, it consisted of 22 numbers, illustrating in separate episodes the mirth and melancholy. The entire pantomime was eighteenth century in mood, and it is as an exponent of that period that Mr. Forsyth is at-ways at his best.

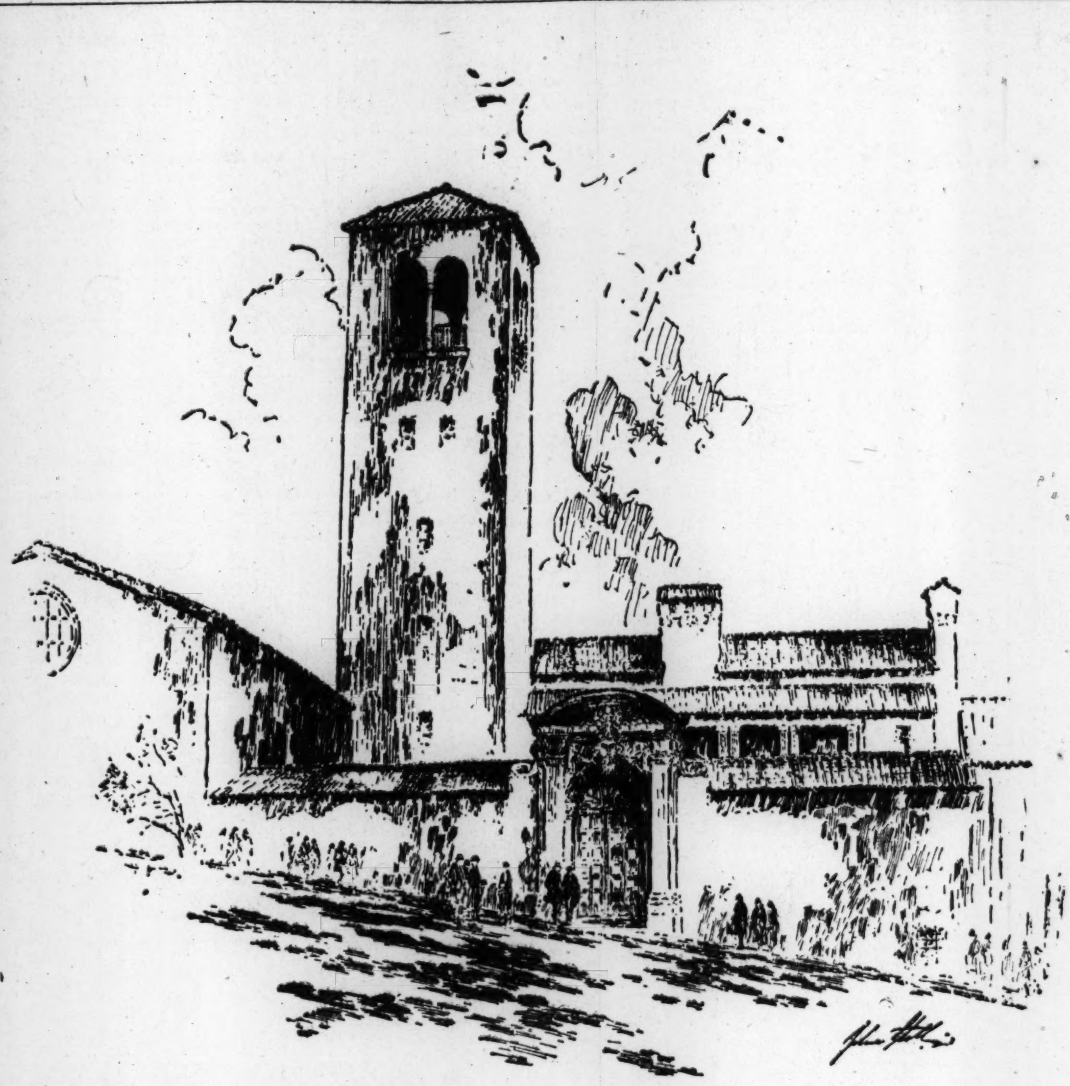
## "Brown of Harvard"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3.—Capitol Theater, "Brown of Harvard," a motion picture adapted from the play by Rida Johnson Young, directed by Jack Conway for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Here is a picture that will stand among the best of almost any season. It is a glowing collegiate drama with a big enough appeal to hold all kinds of audiences, thanks to the

splendid direction and acting brought to it by Mr. Conway and his company. William Haines gives one of the finest screen performances of the year as the cock-sure, bumptious, engaging show-off of a Harvard freshman, and Jack Pickford's hero-worshipping, chess-mating buddy is not far behind in deft and telling characterization. The action is continuously fresh and to the point, and the story holds fire every step of the way. Mr. Haines makes his part a re-



Drawing by John T. E. Still of the New Home of the California School of Fine Arts in San Francisco.

## California School of Fine Arts

San Francisco, April 6  
Staff Correspondence.

AFTER years of itinerancy and vicissitudes, the California School of Fine Arts is to celebrate next August its homing time, occupancy of new quarters befitting in every appointment the artist and his work. Nestled on a hillside overlooking San Francisco Bay and sheltered from northwest winds by Russian Hill, this picturesque group will match in quaintness and interest the quarter in which it is located. The hill overlooking the Italian district and the docks has long been the rendezvous, as well as the inspiration of painters and designers who come from far and near to capture with brush and palette the blues and golds and silvers of the Bay region.

So is consummated the hopes of the San Francisco Art Association that art, artists and subject matter might be thus happily associated together in the study and development of fine and applied arts. The building is of reinforced concrete with red tile roof, covers two-thirds of a city block and costs \$350,000. The architects are Bakewell & Brown.

The plan for the group is simple, hinting the outlines of a Spanish casa. A bell tower lends needed variation from flat surfaces. Oddly shaped windows, an ornate entrance, a few grilles and wrought iron incursions relieve the severity of squatly buildings adjoined, so skillfully arranged diagonally on a rectangular lot as to avoid grading and blind walls. Corridors radiate out from the court and communicate with the units of the group.

Floods of light, refinement and quietness of a sylvan retreat rather than a display of architectural technique bid the wielder of brush and molder of clay to work here undisturbed, uninterrupted by the hurly-burly of traffic and commerce several streets below. The heart of

the design is the central patio with its garden space on an intermediate level, open to the sunlight with arcades reminiscent of beautiful buildings of the Old World constructed during the early Renaissance period.

On one side of the court are nine large studios lighted by a north-south light, and devoted to drawing and painting. Lee F. Randolph, director of the school, contemplates opening courses of study in weaving, wood carving, rug and textile designing, and pottery. The large wing also includes a large gallery which may be used for changing exhibitions of painting and sculpture, and on occasion for dramatic presentations and musical concerts.

Another wing is especially equipped for classes in sculpture, modeling of architectural ornament and decoration, while an important unit is utilized for social activities of the Art Association and students. It contains a large library room on the top floor.

## AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON**  
Anne Nichols Presents  
**ABIE'S IRISH ROSE**  
CASTLE SQ. THEATRE

**COPLEY**  
Andrew Takes a Wife  
ACT 1—Boys of Laughter  
ACT 2—Boys of Laughter  
ACT 3—Boys of Laughter

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THEATRE  
Return to Vandeville  
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12—Big Attractions—12  
Brown & Whitaker  
Charleston Tournament  
DANNY DUGAN  
NEXT WEEK: MARIE DRESSLER

**NEW YORK—Motion Pictures**  
**CAPITOL** Brown of Harvard  
By 61 St. with ALL STAR CAST  
Famous Capitol Program  
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA

**RIALTO** Harold Lloyd in  
"For Heaven's Sake"  
A Paramount Release  
FIFTH BIG WEEK  
Beg. 10:30 A. M.

**GRAND** Rivoli  
Reginald Denny with  
"KIDNAPERS"  
ACT 1—Boys of Laughter  
ACT 2—Boys of Laughter  
ACT 3—Boys of Laughter

**CECIL B. DE MILLE'S**  
"THE VOLGA BOATMAN"  
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IN  
**The Black Pirate**  
Photography in Technicolor

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Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**CASINO** THEA. 39 St. & W. W. W. 8:30  
Mornings Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
**DENNIS KING** in Russell Janney's  
Musical Sensation  
**The Vagabond King**  
Robert Corbitt, Carlton Thomas, Max Pizma, etc.  
Theat. 45th St. W. of W. W. W. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
**PLYMOUTH**  
WINTHROP ALES presents  
**GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S**  
**IOLAN THE**  
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In His Greatest Romantic Thriller  
**"MY OWN PAL"**  
FAUBUSVILLE Band Box Revue, Redman  
& Wells, "Willie's Reception," Winchester  
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## The Metropolitan's "Cloisters"

By RALPH FLINT

PREVIEWING the Metropolitan Museum's new branch, "The Cloisters"—the George Gray Barnard collection of medieval art on Washington Heights recently acquired through the large generosity of John D. Rockefeller Jr.—was not quite the festive occasion planned by the museum authorities. Spring, wayward to a degree, had failed to catch the note of enthusiasm displayed by the museum staff appointed to bring the Cloisters to a point of completion by the first of May, and so the vernal setting counted upon to enhance the age-old sculptures and shut out all trace of modern New York was most meager.

Within the carefully prepared gardens surrounding the Old-World brick structure that Mr. Barnard erected to house his sculptural treasures, a few forsythia shrubs were shooting their yellow blossoms sparingly, a few slender trees were delicately fringed with green, and here and there imperative bulbs had pierced the indifferent soil and nudged a few shrinking blooms. The English daisies struck an almost artificial note with their clumps of obviously hot-housed pink-and-white, and alone of all the museum's natural allies a single robin from one of the few remaining hillsides in the fast fading strip of Manhattan greenery sang of things which were as yet to come.

Otherwise all was in readiness for inspection, with guttering candles and faint incense to take away any undue sense of "museum." "The Cloisters" differs in several respects from the usual art museum where objects are carefully ranged under glass and formally ticketed. The whole attempt here has been to create an informal, picturesque setting for the rare Romanesque and Gothic art that Mr. Barnard has been collecting for the past score of years, so that the visitor may feel free to lose himself in aesthetic enjoyment of the many ancient masterpieces that are incorporated into this more or less authentic reproduction of an Old World shrine.

The large, dimly lighted interior conforms in a general way to the shape and arrangement of a small medieval church, cruciform in shape, with nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, sacristy, and in the gallery above a triforium. The walls and inclosing stonework of the Cloisters are modern, but wherever conformable to the type of structure authentic columns and ornament have been incorporated.

Along three sides of the nave are an arcade of sculptured capitals and other remains from the cloister of Saint-Guilhem-le-Desert, a celebrated monastery in southeastern France destroyed during the French Revolution.

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tion and sold as national property. Most of these findings are in the fully developed Romanesque style and are works of finest quality. Elaborately worked foliage motives predominate in these beautiful capitals, and there are various scriptural episodes used as well. In the center of the nave is a remarkable stone effigy of a medieval knight, considered one of the most important sculptures in the collection.

A screen divides the nave from the eastern end of the building, and here various ancient statues of saints are placed. The south transept contains an important incised tomb slab, and various unrelated sculptures have been arranged in "tomb" formation. On the chancel altar a large French twelfth century crucifix, quite the most noble piece of sculpture in the collection; Italian wood-carvings of the thirteenth century flank this central figure, and various other early pieces of polychromed art give this room a special richness of effect.

There is not space here to go into a detailed description of the other parts of the museum, save to mention briefly the 20 white marble capitals (late fifteenth century) that are incorporated into the triforium, and the remarkably beautiful fourteenth century statue of Mary that is centered at the west end of the gallery. Hundreds of interesting examples of the sculptor's art of these early days are spread about, and a large group of important medieval sculptures has been added to the original Barnard collection by the Rockefeller family. A passageway leads from the building to the Cuxa cloister, erected upon a wide platform to one side of the main building. There are magnificent remains of Romanesque stonework from a famous monastery at Cuxa in the Pyrenees are of rose-colored marble, and comprise 43 capitals, numerous abaci, bases, and other architectural fragments. One of the short sides of the arcade has been set up, and the parts necessary to complete the reconstruction are now being quarried at Prades from the same quarries used by the Romanesque builders. It is planned to eventually close and cover the four galleries surrounding the cloister garth. A monumental basin of the same colored stone has been erected in the center of the garden, and was acquired by the museum just in time to take its place among the Cuxa remains.

The Cloisters is now a branch of the Metropolitan Museum, the first extramural activity of this rapidly growing art center. It is open until further notice during the same hours as the museum itself, daily from 10 to 5, Saturday until 6, and Sunday from 1 to 6. The Cloisters is situated on Fort Washington Avenue at 191st Street, and is reached by motor, the Broadway subway, bus No. 3, and surface cars on Broadway and 181st Street. The nearest subway and bus stations are at 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

**H. K. Ayliff Stages**  
"Hamlet" in Vienna  
VIENNA, April 14 (Special Correspondence).—H. K. Ayliff of the Birmingham Repertory Players is at present in Vienna directing the production of "Hamlet" in modern clothes at the Deutsches Volkstheater. When speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Ayliff could not praise too highly the co-operation given him by the players of the Volkstheater and by the directors of the theater. He expressed himself as delighted with Alexander Moissi, who took the part of Hamlet, and he was of particular help to Mr. Ayliff in that he spoke English, the Birmingham producer being somewhat handicapped through lack of a knowledge of German. The production was kept as nearly as possible the same as that used at the Kingsway Theater in London when "Hamlet" was given in present-day dress.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Hacienda Heroine

The Rosalie Evans Letters from Mexico, arranged with comment by Daisy Caden Pettus. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. 48.

WE ARE given to understand by the editor and publishers of this remarkable volume that its mission is political. Better judgment would have made it literary. Politically, Mrs. Evans' struggle for her land and her rights in revolutionary Mexico can be paralleled many thousands of times in the history of extraterritoriality, and as a case against the Mexican treatment of foreigners it is merely ex parte evidence. But in the field of literature Mrs. Evans ranks among the heroines of tragedy. Indeed her story reads like a romance to which Meredith contributed the heroine and Dumas the adventure. Could any but a Meredith have found a woman to ride through so many alarming situations with such self-analytical relish, or any but a Dumas père have packed his pages so thickly with adventure as Mrs. Evans packed her letters?

Every page of this correspondence has its "thrill." Mrs. Evans dashes at full gallop into a group of hostile "agrarians" and disperses them; or she walks calmly up to a phalanx of scowling Indians and sends them away respectful and obedient; she rescues her wheat crop from the pillagers at the pistol's point; she reduces the most ill-disposed and ferocious-looking military captains and bandits to graceful civility; she challenges the wiles of the intriguer at the embassy; she hears the wretched Obregon in his den; she rouses the press of America and Britain over her case; and finally, through the assistance rendered her by the British chargé, Cummins, she is instrumental in bringing Anglo-Mexican relations to a diplomatic rupture.

## A Forceful Nature

The story is told in the letters with a zest, abandon and impetuosity that reveal unmistakably the forceful nature that found outlet, after the loss of her husband, in a career of reckless adventure. Pictures spring up vividly with a few vigorous strokes. Here is the scene at the harvesting:

"When we got to the great corral we pushed open the gate and saw a busy, wild-looking crowd; the music was pure Indian, a great tom-tom drum beaten by a line of men in perfect time. In the middle of the yard the modern threshing-machine, and the Indians working it, mostly with only cloths tied around their waists, their bare legs black and muscular. Ordering the crowd, Guerrero, at his best—he is ugly and commonplace when not a "charro," but in that costume he is fit for the stage. He is young, about 30, with fierce black mustaches. So excited he hardly saw me. . . . Once or twice bitter disputes ended in real fights, where the wily things surrounded him, but he always controlled them."

The first letters—those written in 1918, soon after the loss of her husband, when Mrs. Evans first set out for the hacienda that had been deserted eight years and left to the revolutionaries to sport out to the Indians of the villages—are the finest and the most remarkable in their self-revelation. They express something of the all-absorbing devotion to a cherished memory which enabled her to conquer her fears and her environment and bend all manner of antagonistic forces to her will. In the later correspondence there are fewer traces of the exaltation and of the nobility of motive—rather a mere hardening of the determination as the validity of the cause became more obscure. It required the shot from the assassin's rifle on Aug. 2, 1914, once more to place the crown of high tragedy upon the indomitable fighter.

## Interest Subjective

The story has essentially a subjective interest—the self-revelation of an extraordinary woman placed in extraordinary circumstances. It needed but the proper literary touch in the preface and explanatory notes to keep it in its rightful plane. It requires at all costs freedom from the political and controversial aspects of the case that could only confuse and deprive it of its natural literary value. That Mrs. Pettus, the original recipient of the letters and editor of this volume, should have thought otherwise is regrettable, though not perhaps unexpected. She had read and understood the letters fully to take a detached view of the circumstances.

## Palestinian Prospects

Easter in Palestine, 1921-1922, by Dame Millicent Fawcett, G. B. E. London: Faber and Faber, Ltd. 1s. 6d.

AFTER her retirement from political work, following the victory of the woman suffrage cause in England, Dame Millicent Fawcett realized her cherished ambition of visiting Palestine, and the impressions of her travels there, as originally written for her friends, have now been published.

The book does not, as its title might suggest, deal at any length with the Easter ceremonies in Jerusalem, which have been the occasion of so much strife between Christian sects in the past, but recounts in a pleasant fashion the author's journeys through the country, dwelling here and there on certain new features, such as educational institutions, which struck her as interesting or hopeful. As a rule it cannot be said that the publication of travel notes written for private personal use is justifiable. In this instance the book does not add to the general knowledge of Palestine and is inevitably somewhat superficial as well as out of date, but it is saved by the author's genuine desire to assist the peaceful development of the country and to remove some current misconceptions of its position as the National Home for the Jews.

Like some other promises made perhaps partly to purchase support for the allied cause in the late war, the Balfour Declaration of November, 1917, establishing the Jewish National Home has not proved easy

times of political eruption. As against the contemptuous epithets bestowed so plentifully upon the Mexicans throughout the correspondence there appears between the lines a vast amount of kindness and affection on the part of the people, both on the hacienda and in the capital, that leaves a far different impression of them from that which Mrs. Pettus would have us accept.

From the point of view of practical wisdom, Mrs. Evans' action was purely foolhardy, as the Cummins documents printed in the appendix clearly indicate. For the sake of a few acres of land and a few "cargos" of wheat and corn Mrs. Evans involved not only herself but many of her loyal Mexican supporters in peril, distress and sometimes assassination. She could have avoided all the trouble by awaiting in her native Texas the return of more settled conditions and then appealing to the Mexican authorities. But this is not a case of practical wisdom. It is the case of a heroic woman, whose actions, at least for a time, expressed an idea far from the actual events in which she played so dramatic a part.

## Much Kindness Shown Her

In any other country in the throes of revolution she could scarcely have received such tolerance from the powers that be, or such chivalry from the revolutionaries, the soldiery, the bandits and those of the baser elements that rise to the surface in



"The Farmer With a Broad-brim," by Van Gogh.

## The Art of Van Gogh

Van Gogh, by Paul Colin, translated by Beatrice Mogridge. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.75.

THIS volume is the latest addition to a series of small volumes on masters of modern art, issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. Each volume is by an authority, and contains 40 illustrations, representative of the artist's work. The preceding volumes dealt with Renoir, Gauguin, Cézanne, Monet, Pissarro, Berthe Morisot, Manet, Corot, Barye.

Van Gogh has had a large influence on modern painting, even among men who have clung to the academic viewpoint, to the early impressionist manner, and to modified Barbizon traditions. Van Gogh helped to bring volume back into modern painting after it had almost evaporated in the favorite haze of the plein air painters.

He painted the "feel," the inner urge, of the thing, not its externals merely. Every tree had an individuality for him, and evoked emotional response. The furrows in his plowed fields writhed their way across hilly farms like living things. When spring came in his pictures the green things indeed seemed to "push." Nature for him was not inanimate.

Paul Colin traces Van Gogh's history as an artist and man briefly through his short span of intensely active years. One may follow the artist's evolution in style, his pursuit of pure color, which he helped to restore to palettes long given over to hues muted with brown and red.

The monochromatic illustrations convey very well an idea of his dramatic brushwork, his strong feeling for pattern, his consciousness of volumes, his skill in selecting the essential elements of his compositions.

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

**The Adventures of Don Quixote**, translated and abridged by Dominick Daly. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

**The Philanthropist**, by Francis Butler Simkins. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. \$2.50.

**Journal of Philosophical Studies**, edited by Sydney E. Hooper. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 5s. 6d.

**Kate Mulhall, A Romance of the Old South**, by Francis Butler Simkins. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. \$2.50.

**Pursuing the Whale**, by John A. Cook. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co. \$4.

**Followers of the Trail**, by Zoe Meyer. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

**Children of Ancient Egypt**, by L. Lamprey. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

**The Painted Stallion**, by Hal G. Evans. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.75.

**Pemrose Lorry, Torch Bearer**, by Isabel Brown. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.75.

**The Sunken Garden**, by Nathalia Crane. New York: Thomas Seltzer. \$2.

**Dusk of Day**, by Catherine Clark. New York: Thomas Seltzer. \$2.

**When James Gordon Bennett Was Called to Bagdad**, by Albert Stevens Crockett. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$2.

**Delight**, by Mado de la Roche. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

**Windy Winkle in Greenland**, by Edwin P. Norwood. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.75.

**High Country**, by Courtney Ryley Cooper. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50.

**Confessions of an Actor**, by John Barrymore. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.50.

**The Young Folk's Book of Myths**, by Amy Cruse. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

**The Young Folk's Book of Invention**, by T. C. Bridges. Boston, Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

**Adventures in the Day of Love**, by Henrik Cass. Forest Hills Gardens, N. Y.: Caspar Hasselris, publisher. \$1.75.

**Judy's Man**, by Helen Berger. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. \$2.

**The Lady Hill**, by Jennings Perry. New York: Simon & Schuster. \$2.

**Anatole France at Home**, by Marcel Le Goff. New York: Adelphi Company. \$2.50.

**Constitutional Law**, by Charles W. Gerstenberg. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$5.

## POEMS NEW LIFE

By BEN HAWORTH-BOOTH

Velvet Persian, 180 pages, 6/- cloth. Part II, 2/6 each. Of great interest to lovers of good poetry.

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## Smoothly Administered

**Rough Justice**, by C. E. Montague. London: Chatto & Windus, 7s. 6d. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

EVERY time we read a few pages of Montague we want to detach our typewriter from its hinge, carry it over to the window and drop it gently on the grass. Why try to write, we feel, when Montague has written? What good in stringing together words on paper after he has set down his exquisite patterns, rich in background of erudition, flashing with the illumination of the unexpected word and phrase which, once read, you know to have been inevitable?

The style of his latest book, a novel, carries on his own peculiar tradition, first made manifest in the columns of the Manchester Guardian and then through a series of utterly out-of-the-ordinary volumes. For most Americans the introduction to Montague's style is his "Dramatic" collection, that remorseless but unyielding exposition of the disillusion left by the peace. There was an immediate clamor for more Montague, satisfied by the republication of his pre-war books, "Dramatic Values" contained essays on the theater which, read years after they were written, astonished by their accurate forecasting of the place since assigned to certain plays and playwrights. "A Hind Let Loose," a novel of an unscrupulous Irish journalist in provincial England, fairly glittered with humor and insight. Then, succeeding "Disenchantment," came "Fiery Particles," a collection of tales of diverse people of whom the title was descriptive, and "The Right Place," a book of holidays, both of which enhanced the author's reputation and no doubt added to the number of his admirers.

"Rough Justice" is Mr. Montague's second novel. It rather convinces one that its author's natural medium is the essay. Yet this is not to say that "Rough Justice" is a bad novel. On the contrary, it is a tale of sustained interest and of clean cut characters. Yet as with Galsworthy (and this is perhaps the only resemblance one that its author's natural medium is the essay. Yet this is not to say that "Rough Justice" is a bad novel. On the contrary, it is a tale of sustained interest and of clean cut characters. Yet as with Galsworthy (and this is perhaps the only resemblance one that its author's natural medium is the essay. Yet this is not to say that "Rough Justice" is a bad novel. On the contrary, it is a tale of sustained interest and of clean cut characters. Yet as with Galsworthy (and this is perhaps the only resemblance one that its author's natural medium is the essay. Yet this is not to say that "Rough Justice" is a bad novel. 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## THE HOME FORUM

## About Timepieces, Marvelous and Simple

WHEN Ebenezer Scrooge woke to hear the town clocks striking twelve, midnight, he could not believe his ears. Twelve! It was past two when he went to bed. The clock was wrong. An icicle must have got into the works. Twelve! He touched the spring of his repeater, to correct this most preposterous clock. Its rapid little pulse beat twice, and stopped.

When as a child I read this passage, I was very curious about the word "repeater," and the adults to whom I applied for an explanation were vague. Evidently repeating watches were unknown in our neighborhood. But one day I went with a cousin to a great brown-stone house on Seventy-second Street, Manhattan, where a distant relative lived, and there I saw a watch that not only repeated, but did many other wonderful things. The owner was in Europe, but his housekeeper permitted us to explore his library and some other rooms, and I have never forgotten the two days and a night that we spent there. On a landing of the noble stairs was a microscope, and in the attic a telescope, and in the library were more books than I had ever seen in one place outside a public library. I think that the watch made a deeper impression on us than anything else. When one pressed a little bar on its side, a tiny bell within chimed the hour and the minutes. I instantly understood how Scrooge's watch could tell him the time in the dark. But our watch could do much more than that, for it was not only a repeater but a calendar watch which indicated, in addition to the hours, minutes and seconds, the days of the week and the month and the phases of the moon.

Of course, there have been much more remarkable watches than this. There is one, for example, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, that was made in London in 1733 by George Margetts and that indicates not only the time, but the tides, the moon's age, the place of the moon, the position and declination of the sun, and I do not know how many other things. And there is a modern French watch that performs some twenty-four distinct computations and indications, being not only a timepiece and an astronomical clock in miniature, but also a thermometer, barometer, barometer, and compass. It is said to be the most complicated watch in the world, and yet to keep excellent time. Most complicated watches do not. Perhaps that is why the owner of the watch on Seventy-second Street had left his watch at home.

Whether it was the remarkable watch that originated my interest in timepieces I cannot be sure, but ever since, though most machinery has not strongly engaged my affections, I have always had a warm place in my heart for watches and clocks. Indeed, I do not see how anyone can be doing his job without a watch. The little mechanisms that play so constant and intimate a

## Red-Letter New Testament

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Blind up three hundred pages in a book,  
Typed large for wondering childish eyes to claim  
And wear it in your pocket where none look  
Upon your treasure in morocco frame,  
Print all the Master's words in crimson ink  
And you will see how very few they show;  
But on the least of all their phrases think—  
The seed of beauty thousand-fold shall grow.

I am the Light of the World. If ye believe  
Ye may remove this mountain to the sea.  
All things ye ask in prayer ye shall receive.  
Lo, I am with you always. Follow me.  
And, if it were not so, I would have told.  
Oh, these are words with more than edge of gold.

Isabel Fiske Conant.

## A New England May-Day

Come into the garden. The wind blows sharply from the north, where the snow still lies; and the clouds hang low, yet it is May-day and a catbird is singing in the arbour. It is a much-trodden path in a long-discovered country, but each one discovers anew when he first sees it for himself. The golden touch, the guinea-stamp of Nature, is the dandelion in the grass border; flattened close to sward, the wind passes over it, but bends and twists the masses of pale daffodils. The honeysuckles show pinched yellow leaves; the shrubs are bare, only the forsythia is budded.

With what green intensity the pines are thrown into relief by the surrounding bareness! In the top of one, a pair of crows are building, stealing forward and back with the distrust that is born of their small natures. Below, in a sheltered nook, hatches of hardy violets are blooming; the little white violets that our grandmothers cherished, the odorous dark purple of the English garden-allies, and the pansy-like variety from the Russian Steppes, which, as they bloom, laugh at our frosty weather. In spots, where the sun has rested, the cowslip shows its budded panicles, and a friendly hedge shelters a mat of yellow primroses, the flower of the Tordane. The same hedge harbors each season innumerable birds. Hark! that broken prelude to the vernal, as he darts into his shelter.

Where the stone wall gathers every ray of heat are rows of hyacinths, with ponderous trusses of bloom, rivaling in variety and richness of coloring any bulbous growth, and hordes of bees are thumping about them. Let us stay awhile by the pansies that jostle and overrun the borders. Here are solid colors, hues, veining, tracings, and varied casts of expression, harlequin, sober, coquettish, as if continual hybridization had placed human intelligence in them.

Go from the garden down through the lane to the meadow. What a burst of bird music greets us, solo, quartet, and chorus, led by the vivacious accentor, the golden-crowned thrush, with his crescendo of cheerful "teacher-teacher!" New songsters are arriving daily, some as birds of passage only, and others to remain. The bushes along the lane are alive with twittering guests. Now it is the wood-pewee, or his brother the phoebe-bird, and out in the pasture, the chipping sparrow, and high upon a hickory trunk a golden-winged woodpecker; and if you look overhead, you will see that charming little soprano, the song-sparrow, his bill in the buds of the March alders, and calls "Lights out," to the smouldering autumn fires.

Look at the bank, where the sun, peeping through, has touched the moss; there is saxifrage, and here are violet and white hepaticas, pushing through last year's leaves; looking down the fern-wrapped fronds of some large ferns are unfolding. The arbutus in the distant woods is on the wane, a fragrant memory. At the shady side of the spring are dog-tooth violets; and on the sunny side the watercourse is traced by clusters of marsh-marigolds, making a veritable golden trail.

Beyond the meadow a heavy belt of maples marks the course of the river; the gray, misty hue of winter has gone from their tops, and they are flushed with red; the willows are yellow, but the white birches look like a forest of white. The snow-birds, buntings, nuthatches and kinglets have passed to the north, but the little screech-owl remains to blink in the summer woods. Yonder black cloud settling on the great chestnut, is an army of purple grackles, our crow blackbirds, and their glossy kin with the scarlet shoulders, whose cry is a shrill "Quack-quack," is the red-winged swamp blackbird.

Far down the meadow where the grass is coarse and sedge, the meadow lark is weaving its nest. See him there in the full splendor of his plumage, dark brown above, with speckled sides, wings barred transversely, with brown, yellow breast, black throat-crescent, and yellow legs.

We must turn homeward now. Big drops of rain are rustling in the beech leaves, the smoke of burning brush has enveloped the spring and shut off the meadow. The logs blazing on the hearth will give us a cheerful welcome. This is the first of the Moon of Leaves, the May-day of Old England, and we have gathered violets and daffodils, and we have heard the hermit thrush singing in the lane.

"The word of the sun to the sky,  
The word of the wind to the sea,  
The word of the moon to the night,  
What may it be?"  
—Mabel Osmond Wright, in "The Friendship of Nature."

ONE of the few remaining choice pictures by Jan van Scorel is his very pleasing "Portrait of a Boy," which hangs in the Boymans Museum in Rotterdam, and is dated 1531. In its own way, this picture is unique. The quaint attire, part frock, part coat, with its buttoned-up front, the tight belt and plaited skirt, the neat blouse showing at the neck, all together make a heavy-looking but warm suit, to which a student cap, placed slantingly over the close-cropped blond hair, is effectively added. The dress, however, is an impression only half-realized, for the youthful boyishness of the face, the pleasant eyes and smiling mouth, at once attract the attention and hold the interest. One would like to hear the lad speak, or laugh, or shout, to see if he is a genuine boy. The artist has achieved quite a success in painting hands that belong to a boy; not the chubby hands of a child, nor the shapely hands of a man, but hands that are yet unskilled and lacking in the suppleness which handicraft gives. The artist, no doubt, placed the hands in this balanced pose, a quill in one hand and a slip of paper in the other, in order to relieve the boy's awkwardness of not knowing what to do with his hands.

Jan van Scorel knew all about these demure boys of the Low Countries, for he, himself, was born in a little village near Alkmaar, and at the age of twelve years was placed for three years under the tuition of an obscure artist in Haarlem. Later, he went to Amsterdam and studied, he continued his studies while he made prolonged visits in Utrecht, Cologne, and other cities, and in Nuremberg where he lived with Albrecht Dürer. Resuming his travels, he visited Venice, Athens, Palestine and Rome, making important drawings and paintings in all these places. Returning to Utrecht, he painted his most celebrated picture, "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem." Many of his principal works, unfortunately for the world, were destroyed during the troubles in the Low Countries. Those that remain are highly esteemed by art lovers.

## Indianapolis Market

Behind heaped fruits in a jumbled row,  
Stand Josephine, Angelina, Antonio,  
Marie, Raphael, Mimi small,  
And tiny bunnies—a luscious stall—  
Laughing gay, Neapolitan.  
Children of Tony, the market man,  
Their skins are touched with the same warm gold  
That gilded the oranges; their curls  
Hold the purple sheen of grapes that grow  
In Italy's vineyards; their lips glow  
Vivid as ripe pomegranates do.  
And the veins on their temples are  
Lapis blue.

As the sky at Naples is in spring—  
The look of them's a singing thing—  
Their speech is music—hush, a breeze  
Stirs trees, dark-leaved olive  
driest,  
And boatmen's songs drift off the Bay,  
Lilting, lovely, far away.  
Warmth and laughter, melody,  
Color, romance—Italy!  
Their names are a poem—Josephine,  
Maria, Raphael, Angelina,  
—Ethel Arnold Tilden, in "Quest and Answer."

Portrait of a Boy. From the Painting by Jan van Scorel

## Tilværelsens helbredende Kendsgerninger

Oversættelse af Artiklen om Christian Science, som forekommer paa Engelsk paa denne Side

INGEN materiel Lignelse er tilstrækkelig til billedligt at fremstille den aandelige Helbredelses Kendsgerninger, men ved at vise de syndige og sygelige Forestillinger Intethed, hjælper de billedlige Forestillinger ofte med at bringe Tilværelsens helbredende Kendsgerninger til Menneskeheden, idet de leder Mennesket til at opgive uendvidende, unyttige, falske Forestillinger om Synd og Sygdom, og idet de aabenbarer den Særlighed og Tilfredsstillende, som man kan faa gennem at modtage Sandheden, som helbreder.

Christian Science aabenbarer, at alt, hvad der manifesterer sig, er en Tanke, der faar Udtryk. Alt frembringes efter sin Art, endogaa om Illusion synes at gøre dette, indtil den er tilintetgjort af Sandheden. Ingen Tjerner kan i sin Tanke fastholde Begrebet om et Skib og saa frembringe det Piano. Et Skib undtages først i Tanken; derefter tegnes det; bagefter faar det i det ydre Udtryk gennem haandværkssaglig Dygtighed. Et skib er kun sødygtigt, naar det er tegnet akkurat, bygget nøjagtigt og ført med Myndighed. Men efter at et Skib er færdigt og er erklæret brugbar, staa, vil det staa paa Havet med den oprindelige Tegning, hvis Materialer, der var fuldstændig forskellige fra Tegningens Plan, var blevet tilsat det, eller tilføjet det Maskineri, og hvis man paa det havde udført de forberedende Medtænkelser.

Med Hensyn til vort Slægtskab til Gud, siger Bibelen, at "Han er den eneste Skaber, og at 'Vi er Hans Værk'." Mennesket er Guds Værk! Hvilken herlig Betragtning indbyrder dette ikke til! Hvilke Vidder der overskue, at det virkelige Menneske er fuldkomment; for en fuldkommen Skabers Værk maa være fuldkomment! Christian Science fremhæver de helbredende Kendsgerninger, at Gud, det gode, er det eneste Sind; at det virkelige Menneske ikke har nogen Bevidsthed adskilt fra sin Skaber, og at Gud fuldkomment styrer Mennesket gennem guddommeligt Lov. Gennem Aarhundreder har der været dem, der mere end alle har fortællt om Menneskets egen har fulgt Guds Plan med Mennesket. De gav Agt paa Hans Ideer. Om saadanne blev det sagt, at de var inspirerede. Men er ikke dette Forrettheder for enhver, der er villig til at lytte efter og til at blive i Sandheden.

Det virkelige Menneske er Guds Gengenspejling. Som Følge deraf udtaltrykker han guddommeligt Kærlighed. Han har kærlige Tanker, og han udfører en Tjeneste med Kærlighed. Det er umuligt for Kærligheden at gøre noget ukærligt. Og enhver guddommelig Egenskab frembringer sin egen Art. Ærlighed manifesterer gennem Kærlige Tanker og kærlig Færd—gennem Klogskab i Tanke, Ord og Handling. Sundhed er ogsaa fuldkommen i Gud og udi Kristus kommer til Syne.

## Healing Facts of Being

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO MATERIAL simile is perfect to illustrate the facts of spiritual healing; but illustrations are often helpful in showing the falsity of being, in guiding men to give up unnecessary, unprofitable, false beliefs of sin and disease, and in revealing the privilege and satisfaction which may be derived from accepting the truth which heals.

Christian Science reveals all manifestation to be thought expressed. Everything produces after its kind; even an illusion appears to do this, until destroyed by truth. No carpenter can hold a mental concept of a ship and produce a piano. A ship is first conceived in thought; then it is designed; afterward it is expressed outwardly through workmanship. A ship is seaworthy only as it is accurately designed, correctly built, and masterfully commanded. But after a ship is completed and pronounced fit for service, if materials entirely foreign to the designer's plans are attached to it or added to its machinery, and the notions of passers-by are executed upon it, will it continue to measure up to the original design?

Regarding our relation to God, the Bible states that He is the only creator, and that "we are his workmanship." Man is God's workmanship! What desirable contemplation this invites! What an outlook to consider that the real man is perfect; for the workmanship of a perfect creator must be perfect! Christian Science emphasizes the healing facts that God, good, is the only Mind; that the real man has no consciousness separate from his creator; and that God governs man perfectly through divine law. Throughout the centuries there have been those who have followed, more closely than the majority of mankind, God's plan for man. To His ideas they gave attention. Of such it is said that they were inspired. But is not this the privilege of every one who is willing to listen for and abide by the truth?

The real man is the reflection of God. Consequently he expresses divine Love. He has loving thoughts; and he performs service lovingly. It is impossible for Love to do anything unlovely. And each divine attribute produces after its kind; honesty is a faith-lighted thought is this! that manifested through honest thoughts, honest words, and honest dealings—in prudence of thought, word, and deed. Health also is perfect in God, and is expressed in thoughts of health, in language that is healthful, and in healthy, harmonious activity.

## Back Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
They err who think that lodestars must be all  
Of the first magnitude and general fame.

Or that to be a talisman, a name Must be of those men publicly extolled.  
Dazzle may temporarily enthral,  
And moths be lured within the glare of flame;  
Strivers forget the way by which they came  
In answer to ambition's siren call.

But many an exile loves some little Thrums  
What time his restless feet are led  
And with the strife of emulation past,  
Back to the first-loved hearts and scenes he comes—  
White ways forsaken for the lights of home,  
And home left for Stratford at the last.

Alice Lawry Gould.

## Forest Meanings

What is a forest? If one in every ten were asked this question, it is safe to say the answer would be different in each case. And these answers would undoubtedly be interesting, for to some a forest is merely a piece of ground growing trees; to others it is a hunting ground; to still others a watershed protecting the streams. And then there are those to whom the forest is a field for collecting botanical or zoological specimens, or perchance a retreat for rest and recreation . . . or a place to satisfy the esthetic . . . Certainly the forest is the place for game, a refuge for the creatures of the wild. The true conception of a complete forest is a complicated composite of plant and animal life—a living, breathing organism, pliable and adaptable to the needs and varying interpretations of all.

Many do not know the forest nor understand its meaning. Neither those who regard it as a collection of standing timber which can be measured and sawed into lumber, nor those who look upon it as a place overgrown with thickets of thorns and populated with . . . reptiles and insects, and yet those who claim to admire it from a distance or from a passing automobile and speak of it in terms of flippant sentiment, have really known it.

To know the forest it is requisite that one should live in it for a time, eat and sleep within it, drink water from its springs, gather fruit from its vines, climb its mountains and follow its streams in quest of game or recreation. The timid deer, cropping vegetation on the lonely lake shore, the mountain sheep upon the crag, the chattering squirrel, the grouse upon its mossy log, the musical wood thrush, the tiny wood folk beneath the leaf mould, are as much a part of the forest as the trees themselves. Without them a forest is no more a forest than an empty house is a home. All these forms blending in harmonious hue and tone produce nature's great symphony and together constitute the spirit as well as the substance of the forest.—A. B. Brooks, in "American Forests and Forest Life."

## The Pool

How calm, how beautiful and how cool—  
How like a sister of the skies,  
Appears this broad, transparent pool  
That in this quiet lies.  
—Hugo. Trans. by Eugene Field.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

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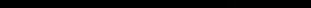
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The Herald of Christian Science  
Christian Science Quarterly



## 6% BONDS

[illegible]

INDUSTRIALS (Sales in hundreds)		High	Low	130
1 Aero Supply 'A'.....	125	16	15	130
2 Amalgam Leather 'A'.....	125	16	15	130
3 Am El Prod vetr.....	105	10	10	105
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ACTUAL SALES.				
The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad is asking for bids on 1500 cars to be delivered to 1000 hoppers and 500 flat cars. The tendency. The North American type locomotives and Union Pacific is in the market.				
A quarter-century ago, the American people were not so anxious for automobiles as they are now. The National Automobile Club, which was founded in 1895, has a membership of 10,000. The National Automobile Club, which was founded in 1895, has a membership of 10,000.				
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Montclair 10448

Montclair 10448



## EXPECT STRIKE TO STRENGTHEN WOOL MARKET

Trade Thinks That Domestic Prices Will Be Firm Buying Is Light

The British strike and its probable effect upon the textile industry of the world and especially of this country is the chief topic of conversation on Summer Street, at the moment, as it is in many another line of business, for it is manifest that if the strike is a long one, and there are reasons to suppose it may be, the effect upon the whole world's trade will be very considerable.

As for the wool business, one needs only to recall that in many years London is the biggest wool market of the world, and that Yorkshire and some other sections of British industry do a tremendous export business with all parts of the world in wool products, partly and wholly manufactured.

A week ago, when the third series of Colonial wool auctions commenced in London, Continental buyers were very keen for the wools which they find most useful, and especially for such descriptions—more especially merinos—were against the buyer.

Crossbreeds, on the other hand, for which support was expected from Yorkshire, and more especially the medium to low qualities, were in favor of the buyer to the extent of about five per cent.

Evidently, the strike was more or less discounted by the Yorkshire contingent. That the strike is being regarded by the governors of the London wool auctions is patent from the fact that the regular wool auctions were suspended until next Monday, when it became apparent that negotiations between the owners and operatives at the mines and the Government had reached an impasse.

In the Sydney sales this week, prices have been very firm, with competition especially from Japan, Germany and France, apparently made keener by the situation in London.

**Discuss Strike Effect.** In this country and in the wool trade, more especially, opinions concerning the effects of the strike are divergent, especially among those who are long-drawn out, but most observers believe that the effect will be to strengthen rather than to weaken this market at the end.

For some time past, the American market has been more or less a law unto itself, not only because of the tariff, but also because of the comparatively poor demand for wool manufacturers in this country. With shipping held up, and imports of both wool and manufactured goods shut out from England, it seems the natural thing to expect that American mills would be called upon for the market production of goods, while the market for raw material would be likely to tend to stabilization more than for some time.

Possibly this thought, of a stimulating motive in the purchase of the Jericho wool pool of Utah by the B. Harris Wool Company of St. Louis, news of which reached this market yesterday afternoon. The sale of this wool is always awaited with no little interest on the part of wool buyers, for this pool is probably the most representative accumulation of domestic wool in the entire country.

Aside from this, however, the total quantity varying from year to year from 700,000 to 900,000 pounds the wool is an important factor in the fairly uniform in quality and staple, being mostly fine medium French combing wool.

**Prices Under Last Year.** The price paid is understood to have been 34 1/2¢ net to the growers. It is said that the wool is rather better in condition than it was last year, when it brought 42¢ on the market, and the age of about 65 per cent the buyer then being the Lafayette/Worsted Mills of Woonsocket.

The history of this pool over a series of years is interesting. In 1920, just prior to the big decline in the market, the wool was contracted on the sheep's back by an eastern buyer at 71 cents. The following year, it sold at 19 cents, or thereabouts. The following year it brought 43 cents, and in 1922 it was up to 51 cents. Then, for two years, it was sold at 42 cents each year and this year at 34 1/2¢.

Through the year, naturally, wool is moving rather slowly. Growers in some sections seem more willing to sell than in others but for the most part wool is sold about as fast as it comes or else consigned to private dealers or to warehouse associations. Fine and medium wools of the French combing order are costing about 1 1/2¢ clean basis, landed Boston and occasionally more.

The better styled wools like the Texas fine clips from Sutton and adjoining counties, are costing, at 38¢ to the grower, about \$1.05, clean basis, landed Boston. Wood, the bulk half-blood type have been moving lately at about 38¢, with some growers wanting 40¢.

Medium clips in Idaho and elsewhere in the intermountain section are costing 31 to 33 cents a rule.

**Bright Wool Section Slow.** In the bright wool section, comparatively little wool has been sold out of the new clip. Local dealers who have any wool on hand are strong holders as a rule, and want 40 cents for their clips both fine and medium, whereas buyers want to pay about 36¢. Shearing has been delayed on account of cold weather, and about the business which has been done thus far has been in the sale of some old wools in a small way.

Meanwhile the wool goods market continues in a rather indifferent manner. The worsted manufacturers seem to be little or no better off than they were, although the woolen goods manufacturers appear to have been fastening more and more on the queries, however, have been for limited quantities and they have been concerned very much about the price.

The demand for wool in the local and other seaboard markets continues very moderate. Interest in combining wools seems to have been more keen for finer qualities, although some interest has been shown lately in medium descriptions. Fine and fine medium territory wool have been quoted generally in the range of \$1.05 to \$1.10 for old French combining types and new 70's at around \$1.10 for the good wools.

**Cape Wools Shipments.** Some fat sheep's wools have been sold at 95¢, clean basis. There have been some further business, Australian 64-70's at \$1.05 for good to choice lots and 64's have been sold at 95¢, clean basis.

Some interest in fine Cape wools for export has been shown and shipments both to England and the Continent have been made. Mostly 12 to 12 months wools at about 90¢, clean basis. Some business which was under negotiation for immediate shipment to London—possibly for export to the Continent—has been canceled for the time being on account of the strike.

There has been some interest shown in quarter-blood territory wools at 75¢ for fairly good wools up to 80¢, clean basis, asked for the best wools. Three-eighths combing wools, likewise have been sold in the clean range of 80¢ to 85¢.

Some broader request, but for small quantities.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Am Ag Chm 7 1/2% '41	114	Nor Onto 6 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 8 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac gen 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 9 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 10 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 11 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 12 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 13 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 14 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 15 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 16 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
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Am Ag Chm 68 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
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Am Ag Chm 70 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 71 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 72 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 73 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 74 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 75 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 76 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 77 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 78 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
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Am Ag Chm 86 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 87 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 88 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 89 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 90 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 91 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 92 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 93 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 94 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 95 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 96 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 97 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 98 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 99 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107
Am Ag Chm 100 1/2% '41	114	Nor Pac pr in 8 1/2% '45	107

## YOUNGSTOWN TUBE TRADE HOLDS WELL

YOUNGSTOWN, May 5.—President J. A. Campbell of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company says the British strike, forcing industrial suspensions, is likely to benefit the American steel industry to some extent. Large Japanese buying may be forced to this country.

"Business is holding up remarkably well," Mr. Campbell says, "Youngstown Sheet & Tube's unfilled orders are 20 per cent above the level of the year about Feb. 1. Shipments in April were slightly ahead of March."

## CHICAGO STEEL BUYING ACTIVE

Better Than Year Ago, but Prices Are Softening—Plate Demand Good

CHICAGO, May 5 (Special).—Conflicting forces are at work in the heavy Chicago market for steel. Shipments and new buying are greater than at this time a year ago, but the price situation is less satisfactory. The market is in a state of transition, and the tendency is more pronounced.

On attractive tonnage the official Chicago market for steel is active. Shipments and new buying are greater than at this time a year ago, but the price situation is less satisfactory. The market is in a state of transition, and the tendency is more pronounced.

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## BISHOP OPPOSES COLOR BAR BILL

Dr. Talbot Terms It an Internal Bargaining for Benefit of Coalition

CAPE TOWN, April 3 (Special Correspondence).—There are many thinking people in South Africa who are justifiably alarmed at the color segregation policy of the present Government. These people have found an outspoken champion in their thoughts in the Bishop of Pretoria, Dr. Talbot, who has not only attacked the native and Asiatic policy of the Government, but has now shown many of the dangers and the fallacies that lie hidden in the Color Bar Bill.

Writing in the March issue of Kingdom, the official organ of his diocese, the Bishop of Pretoria begins with the argument that Christianity stands for the brotherhood of man, and goes on to define the South African native problem. He says:

At present the great mass of native life is at a lower level of human attainment than the European. Not that we can say that the native is inherently inferior to the European. Evidence from America of what has been achieved by the Negro, and that he is, in the main, at a lower level of development compared with the European, would be sheer sentimentality to deny this.

And yet this conclusion does not mitigate my deep-seated dismay at the color bar bill. There are no African legislations at the expense of the native. I cannot think that the need to protect the white worker from being swamped by native labor justifies the introduction of the principle of the color bar into the law of the land.

Car steel is still conspicuous by its absence, but plate mills have been largely closed under the influence of the color bar bill. The color bar bill is a terrible predicament for cheap labor.

Coalition Bargaining. Leaving on one side the sense of the color bar bill, the sense of the Color Bar Bill is but an instance of internal bargaining between different elements in a coalition, the passing of the bill by the Assembly is an evil omen for the future. Even though it is leniently and gently administered, it cannot but engender a most serious and dangerous feeling of the white man means to keep the black man down.

It makes it worse that the bill includes Indian natives in its scope, for the argument about actual inferiority is not nearly so strong in regard to the Indian as in regard to the European. There are in India, and there may well be in South Africa, Indians who, though of dark skin, are on a level with the white man of European culture. That an able, gifted son of India should be debarred on the ground of color from the right to work in the same industry as the white man, and that the white man should be in a position to add to the injustice done to the Bantu people.

The Wrong Direction. Surely this legislation is in the wrong direction, namely that of discouraging native growth. The right direction is that of encouraging native progress. The black man can rise to the level of capacity with the white man, then it should be the endeavor of the white man not to keep the black man down, but to help him to rise to the level of the white man.

Financial circles attributed the new drop to the fact that London was quoted at 32.12 to the dollar.

The franc was quoted unofficially after the close of the Bourse at 32.12 to the dollar.

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## COLLEGE TENNIS NOTICES ARE OUT

## Members Urged to Enter Strong Players and Teams

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 5.—Notices have just been sent out by the United States Lawn Tennis Association calling attention to the forty-first annual tournament for the intercollegiate lawn tennis championship of the United States which will begin June 28 at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa. It will be conducted by the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association and the Merion Cricket Club, under the auspices of the United States L. T. A.

The tournament is expected to be one of the most successful intercollegiate titular events ever held under the auspices of the association. The entry of college and university teams from all sections of America is desired, and their support and co-operation is earnestly urged in order that both in entries, caliber of players and continued development of intercollegiate tennis the 1926 championship may continue to advance in keeping with the records of the association in the past.

Twenty-nine colleges were represented by 70 entrants in the singles and 29 teams competed in doubles last year. The Chandler Cup, which is won by Edward G. Chandler of the University of California, Berkeley, Calif., who defeated C. W. Holman of Stanford University, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. The doubles championship was won by Gervais E. Hills and Gerald D. Stratford of the University of California, who defeated Arnold W. Nelson and John H. Hays of Stanford University, 7-5, 7-5, 3-6, 6-2.

Entries are limited to members of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association. Each college is limited to a team of not more than four single players and two doubles teams. Entrance fee is \$5 for the team, this fee covers the cost of the tournament. Entries should be sent to the address addressed to Edward B. Moss, United States Lawn Tennis Association, 120 Broadway, New York City, and should be received by 12 p. m. on Thursday, June 24, 1925.

## General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

**REAL ESTATE**

FOR SALE, 30 acres bearing orchard, excellent location on paved highway 20 minutes by auto from Sacramento, Calif.; fine home, good water supply. Address .. A. H. STONE, Route 5, Box 1755, Sacramento, Calif.

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Splendid income property; modern 4-room bungalow nicely furnished; also Duplex, completely furnished; lot 30x80; best of location. Address P. O. Box 371, San Diego, Calif.

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FOR SALE—38,000 acres; 115,000,000 feet timber in South Louisiana; oak, ash, gum 50,000,000 feet; cypress 38,000,000 feet; cottonwood and willow 17,000,000 feet; miscellaneous 10,000,000 feet; price \$8 per acre. For terms. R. D. DAVIS, Palmetto, La.

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LOS ANGELES—Furnished, owner's flat for one or two years; 4 rooms; upper sunny corner; harmoniously furnished; \$65, 2144

**THE BRYSON**  
2701 Wilshire Boulevard,  
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A distinctive and an ideally located apartment Hotel unexcelled for Comfort and Service. The Hotel rooms are available for transient and permanent guests.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

WOMEN with spare time are needed in every state of the Union to sell "MY DAUGHTER'S CHOICE," a new, colorful brochure recently published by The Book House Company. The work is interesting, constructive, and gives women an opportunity of working in their own vicinities at their own times and of earning satisfactory supplementary income. It is a simple, non-committal business; no commission basis; if you are at least 24 years old, have a high school diploma or equivalent, and would like to devote one hour to an activity which is helpful to others and profitable to yourself, we will send you thoroughly wholesome, wide, giving scope for your efforts. Write for details to THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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**MY SERVICE—To do for you anything you don't know how or haven't time to do; to give your problems personal interest.**

WM. N. OBIN  
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**ADOPTION**

ATTRACTIVE, bright, active girl of 14 available for adoption. Box P-230, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. . .

## Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must fill for at least two insertions.)

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BOSTON business man wants room within commuting distance; good references. Box 238, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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### ROOMS AND BOARD

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Room, board and laundry furnished to gentlemen or couple; no objection to smoking. Write to Mrs. J. W. Smith, 1000 1/2 10th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

The great struggle of constitutionalism versus direct action has commenced in Great Britain.

### Constitutionalism versus Direct Action

Organized trade unions representing 4,500,000 workers—covering all the chief national activities, including mining, engineering, railways, trams, busses and newspapers—have ceased work in an effort to compel the Government to continue a subsidy to the coal miners' wages.

This subsidy has already cost the British taxpayer £23,000,000, and the Baldwin Cabinet has refused to continue it unless the miners followed the mine owners' example in unconditionally accepting the recommendations of the Royal Commission, which advised the reorganization of the coal industry, combined with a reduction of wages and profits alike.

The miners have throughout adopted a "non possumus" attitude, and the other trade unions are supporting them. There has been no pre-conceived determination to upset the Constitution, or to cause a revolution. No one has made greater efforts for peace than James H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, who has been pushed by his followers into becoming a leader in the general strike. Speaking in the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Thomas showed how confused are the motives which are at work. "Picture a railwayman who loves his country as much as you do," he said. "He does not want a revolution, but he stops work tonight because he believes it is his duty to the miners. . . . I know the Government's obligations. I have never disguised my feelings that, in any challenge to the Constitution, God help us unless the Government of the day won. But this is not only not a revolution, it is not only not something that says 'We want to overthrow you,' it is merely a plain, economic industrial dispute where the worker says that he wants justice. But I do not disguise that in its result it may have that effect which you and I dread."

Mr. Thomas made this the ground for an appeal to the Government to continue the subsidy, despite the fact that the miners refuse to accept the changes advised by the admittedly impartial Royal Commission. His argument was answered by Government speakers, who claimed not only that the Cabinet's decision had been just but also that the threat of a general walkout means an endeavor to upset constitutional authority by outside force. Winston Churchill was perfectly logical when he declared that the conflict, "if fought out to a conclusion, can end only in the overthrow of parliamentary government, or its decisive victory." The fact is that, however well-meaning may be the trade unions' intentions—and there is no doubt that Mr. Thomas has been both sincere and well-informed in defining them—a contest has been started which threatens the entire structure of constitutional government in Great Britain.

In these circumstances it is not surprising to learn from our London bureau that an unprecedented rally to the Government's side has already taken place. There may be many difficulties ahead, but the British people may be counted upon to face them with fortitude and resolution, even though they may feel a sense of humiliation at the failure of their leading politicians to forestall a conflict which seems to have been unnecessary. We can join meanwhile with the British Prime Minister in the belief that, however black may be the outlook today, "before long the angel of peace with healing in his wings will be among us again."

Few men, in whatever department of human activity, are better qualified, through experience and the opportunity for observation, to appraise the progress of youth and the trend of collective thought among those of the younger generation, than the alert college president. It will be generally agreed that Dr. James Rowland Angell of Yale University comes within this classification. No college executive, certainly, has greater opportunities for observation and the making of a critical analysis, and few if any are more capable of observing understandingly and comprehensively. Dr. Angell, it may be remembered in passing, is, in his present capacity, bound by no traditional environment. He did not come to Yale with any preconceived beliefs or prejudices which might hinder him in the effort to make a correct assay of the qualities with which that institution and its student body are supposed to be endowed. He is not bound, therefore, to maintain any tradition except that, indelibly written, which binds his university to maintain that progressiveness and thoroughness which have always been its marked characteristics.

So it may be that this particular college president is able to analyze and estimate, perhaps more comprehensively and more accurately than another, that tendency which has engaged the serious attention and aroused the deep concern, not only of the fathers and mothers of young men and young women college students everywhere, but of all other thoughtful persons as well. This is the claimed tendency of the youth of today to assume an attitude of skepticism toward religion and to array themselves, at least sympathetically, with the avowed champions of atheism and anarchism in morals and religion. Speaking recently at the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of Dwight Hall, the Yale Young Men's Christian Association building, Dr. Angell expressed the opinion that, despite a rebellious attitude on the part of the younger generation and the shattering of ancient faiths following the World War, human life has not changed so much that the need of religion has passed. It is his hopeful prediction that men will again turn to an invigorating faith.

Comparing conditions as he finds them today with those of the period following the Revolution, he points to the fact that the intellectuals of that time assumed, as a matter of course, that

"never again would educated men give credence to the tenets of any revealed religion, and least of all to those of Christianity." But he continues: "Despite this fact, the next century saw some of the most profound revivals of religious interests, affecting the entire life of the college and leading great numbers of its students into the ministry and the mission field."

No effort was made by the speaker to disguise the fact that in the wake of the last war the college is confronted with much such a shattering of ancient faiths and much such a rebellious attitude of youth as characterized the earlier period referred to. "To be blasé," he said, "to have at one's tongue's end all the catch phrases of the Nihilistic and blasphemous writers of the day, is counted good form and as an evidence of up-to-dateness, is regarded as almost as essential as the wearing of the correct cut of clothes, the proper shape of hat, the accepted collar and tie, which, taken together, are the obvious marks of the socially sophisticated."

Dr. Angell discovers in the revealing light of history the illuminating fact that while it teaches us that particular ceremonial flourish and pass, it also teaches that there is something in the "life and nature of man which demands satisfaction of a kind that is nowhere found except in religion." He disclaims the gift of prophecy, and therefore declines to predict what will be the peculiar forms in which the next generation may mold its faith, but he believes that "man will again, at no distant date, return once more to the perennially invigorating springs of religious faith." Because of this conviction, he reaffirms his almost limitless confidence in the essential rectitude of youth "and the unquenchable springs of altruism which are theirs." He believes youth cannot demand liberty without being willing to accept the responsibility which is its inevitable corollary. He declares his willingness to accord the largest possible degree of such liberty, but only with the "definite and of course relentless insistence that it be matched with responsible self-control."

And it was here that experience and understanding combined to express, not threateningly or autocratically, a word of discreet and friendly warning. "Liberty interpreted as license," said Dr. Angell, "has led and always will lead to forceful repression, which presently becomes oppression. The social order will not tolerate indefinitely any abuse of privilege. And this is as true in the realm of personal morals as it is in the field of politics."

The four-day debate in the House of Representatives in Washington on the relative terms of the two rival farm relief measures seems likely to result, first of all, in emphasizing factional lines within the Republican Party sufficiently to widen still further the breach created by the activities of the so-called farm and farmer-labor bloc. Whatever measure may finally be passed, it seems improbable that the differences between the opposing groups will be compromised. Political forecasters are already beginning to estimate, speculatively of course, the effect of the schism upon the campaign of 1928.

Secretary Jardine, of the Department of Agriculture, in a statement in which he sought to outline what is regarded as the Administration policy toward legislative relief for the farmer, indicated a possible line of compromise between what Republican representatives in the East and South regard as the untenable plan for price-fixing and government marketing proposed in the McNary-Haugen Bill, and the best features of the pending Tinchin Bill, proposed by a representative from the Secretary's own State, Kansas. Mr. Jardine declares the President's wishes are approximately met in the Tinchin measure. This, as has been previously explained in discussions of the problem, provides for the creation of a farmers' marketing commission and an advisory council, empowered to manage and apportion a fund of \$100,000,000, to be known as a revolving fund, designed to provide loans to be used for the purpose of strengthening the farmers' own marketing machinery. Its design, it is claimed by its proponents, is to enable the producing farmer to handle his problem of merchandising by making it possible for him, instead of being compelled to sell his crops at the lowest price, to hold them in storage until price conditions become equalized. In other words, it is the purpose to make the farmer himself the "middleman," thus encouraging a form of co-operative selling which will extort no additional penalty from the consumer, but will insure to the producer a just and fair reward for his industry.

Representative Tinchin, in contrasting his measure with the rival bill which is being urged by the champions of the farm bloc, regards as experimental, if not actually dangerous, the proposal to create what he declares is a subsidy of \$375,000,000, to be met by taxation, to cover the losses and costs of a system of arbitrary price-fixing. He explained that while it was at first proposed to levy an equalizing tax to take care of such possible losses, this provision has given place to one specifying that during the first two years after the passage of the bill these losses shall be met, to the extent of the sum named, by the Federal Treasury.

It is insisted by Representative Tinchin that the plan proposed contemplates a straight-out Government subsidy. The future levying of the proposed equalization tax upon agriculture is not to be for the purpose of repaying or replacing the funds which it is proposed shall be advanced by the public to put the price-fixing plan on its feet. The chief point to be considered is the determination of that measure of relief which will insure, now and in the future, the proper organization of all agricultural producers in the United States into sound and prosperous co-operative associations which will make possible the stabilization of commodity prices. The expenditure of any reasonable sum cannot wisely be opposed if the end sought is assured.

While, as Mr. Tinchin seeks to show, there would be no possibility of assuring the restoration of the larger appropriation which he insists would be used in establishing a more or less

paternalistic subsidy under the McNary-Haugen plan, it is not at all certain that the full amount of the loans made under the terms of his bill would be repaid. The monetary risk in either case must be assumed by the taxpayers. But the benefits which would result from the inauguration of any system which will encourage agricultural production to the point of practical stabilization no doubt would more than offset the possible cost.

Coming at a time when Great Britain seems unwrapped in one of the most vital problems of its existence, with questions at issue which will never be exceeded in importance, the May Day message put out by a number of well known people, representing no more-war movements, has a particularly refreshing air about it. It is not in the actual words with which the message is clothed that its importance lies, nor yet in the names affixed below it as its signatories, but rather in the general sentiment of rebellion against the war thought in the world. Addressed, as it is, to "Comrades, fellow workers in all lands," it carries a plea which cannot be seen in any limited aspect, but must be recognized as expressing a point of view which represents the maturer judgments of civilization, mellowed by the sufferings and experiences of the last decade and all that this decade has meant to humanity.

### A Fitting May Day Message

"We ask you," the message reads in part, "our brothers and sisters, to unite with us in May Day celebrations in pledging our determination to resist with all our power any attempt to create once again a division between us, and to hurl our people in the abyss of another war." In seeking to gain this recognition of mutual harmony, the statement rightly calls attention to the fact that the peoples of the world have been separated too long from each other by narrow nationalism; "too long," in fact the plea says, "we have learned to mutilate and destroy one another." One is prepared, therefore, for the sentiment in the last paragraph:

Let us work unceasingly that we may usher in a day of international co-operation and service which is our common goal.

There is no question that, notwithstanding all the harassing events of today, there is present in consciousness a peaceful outlook which has more of reality and substance in it than has ever been the case before in history. It is perhaps inevitable that a stirring of thought should accompany today's world activities, but behind it all may be sensed a determination that, come what may, there shall never be a repetition of the events of 1914-18. Politicians may scheme, and historians may point to the inevitable result of certain tendencies observable in many places, but withal it must not be forgotten that, hand in hand with this trend, a counteracting tendency is gaining momentum which is stronger than all else because it is based upon the earnest desires of humanity for better things. It is peculiarly necessary that a correct balance be maintained between extremes, and this May Day message may help to focus attention upon the great power of good awaiting humanity's demand upon it.

## Random Ramblings

A New York newspaper referring to John Drinkwater, the poet and dramatist, describes him as the author of the play, "John Burns." We had always understood that Burns's Christian name was Robert, although we have sometimes heard him familiarly termed "Bobby." Incidentally speaking of Drinkwater, his description of baseball—" . . . the most thrilling thing perhaps is the certainty with which sixers are taken in the long field. To miss a catch, or a 'fly' in the vernacular, is enough to ruin a player's reputation forever"—almost equals the effort of Bernard Shaw.

The hitherto obvious reason why people who live in glass houses should not throw stones will lose much of its force if the new multiple glass which is non-splittable, ten times clearer than ordinary glass and easily bent, is widely adopted. It is said that a ball of this new substance, which has been invented by two Viennese, if dropped on the floor will bounce better than a golf ball. Little boys playing baseball may soon be able to use the kitchen window as a background, without provoking protests from anxious mothers.

It is wondered how many women recall the puzzling period of silence in the parlor the beautiful spring afternoon when the man of the house, having agreed to forgo the ball game and take up the front room carpet to clean, on investigation was found deeply engrossed in reading some interesting account from the year-old papers he had found under the carpet.

St. John Ervine, Irish dramatist, is disturbed because of certain types of speech with which he has come in contact. He even objects to the Prince of Wales' accent, which he says is distinctly cockney. Doesn't Mr. Ervine know that one couldn't even hear Bow bells at White Lodge, Richmond Park?

Princess Juliana of the Netherlands is studying law because, she says, "They may not want a queen when my turn comes, and in that case I'd like to be a lawyer." Something tells us that the Dutch, who are a forehanded people themselves, will want just that kind of a young woman for a queen.

Rockland, Me., it is reported, will have a new Portland cement plant with a capacity of 1,500,000 barrels annually. Rockland is about 100 miles north along the coast of Maine from Portland, where Portland cement doesn't come from.

As graduations approach it may be helpful first to write on the corner of the diploma Schiller's epigram, "Genius is Industry," and then to remember that "I" starts and "try" completes the essential word.

Now that a natural scientist asserts the center of the earth is one great solid mass of iron about 4000 miles in thickness, it may be well to warn the credulous against buying stock in it.

"Potatoes constitute one-fourth of the food of Americans," says the Dearborn Independent—and the cost just now appears to be not far from the same ratio.

One other way of reducing the sum total of hate in the world is to remember that the other fellow also thinks he is right.

## The 'Riksha Man

It is harvest time for the 'riksha man, such a harvesting as comes not often, even to Hong Kong, high objective of every tourist. For three huge liners are at anchor in the mountain-guarded harbor, meeting here in this delectable spot on their "world cruises de luxe," bearing such luxury-loving persons as neither know nor care about the difference between dollars "Mex" and dollars U. S. A., nor concerning themselves at all with the fact that the former is 58 cents and the latter 100 cents—gold.

Forward, then, with unbroken front, the 'riksha men, as the world rovers of the Occident throng the Bund! It shall go hard if they share not, collectively and individually, in the golden flood that now bursts forth upon the land of their ancestors. To ride in a 'riksha! Why, it is one of the things they have come to the East to do, these flying world tourists "de luxe," who dart from one port to another as fast as quadruple screws can send them!

"He—ee! He—ee! 'Riksha! Ho—ee! Ho—ee!" Thus, with the soft insistence of the Venetian gondolier as he turns some watery corner on a spring evening, does the Hong Kong 'riksha man make his seductive appeal. None better than he knows the "tourist" type. None in all the Orient has gained, through long experience, a keener grasp of the Western mentality.

No clamorous demand, like the brawl of a news vendor at Broadway and Forty-second Street, makes he as he trots along at his side on the curb in the event that you resist and attempt escape. Well he understands the power of insistence, of unostentatious and soft-voiced insistence, which will wear down your defenses as the drop of water wears away the stone.

Until at length you submit he will remain at your elbow, interspersing his appeal with a succinct outline of the places of interest and the forms of entertainment to which he is prepared to conduct you, all in a dreadful jargon of what seems like every established, and several extemporaneous, languages.

"Pity the poor, overworked 'riksha man!" I hear a richly befurred world tourist exclaim, as the long line trots away into DesVoeux Road. Ah, no, my friend! He needs no pity, for his life is much to his liking. And directly, as you will discover, it will be your wits against his, when, unless you are alert, you will come off second best.

Here comes someone at the end of his sight-seeing 'riksha ride. Let us observe the proceedings. For this is

one of those who know that a dollar "Mex." is far from being a dollar "gold."

A glance at his watch, and then a quick consulting of the schedule of permitted charges posted in every 'riksha, and the passenger proffers the required sum, while the 'riksha man assumes the gently deprecating look of a dog awaiting a tidbit. Be careful, now, for this is the moment that decides the issue.

The proper procedure is to turn at once away, with a determined and conclusive air, as who should say, "Our bargain is carried out according to the laws made and provided, and there is no more to say." Such procedure marks the initiated in the ways of the Hong Kong 'riksha man, and there is an end of the business.

But, ah! this one hesitates! Never was there a worse time for hesitation, for Chinese discernment has long since marked the soundness of the Western adage. The 'riksha man's deprecatory look vanishes, and a sorely victimized demeanor succeeds it. Determined, if unintelligible, argument for an increase of the fee commences immediately.

"Me go, chop-chop, Shamsun, Shui Shipo, Kowloon, all same two-piece mile, velly much far, come back more far, too much, velly tired, forty cent, no can do—one dollar, eh?"

The European stares wildly about, seeking moral support from his own kind. Finding it not, he resorts desperately to jargon.

"One dollar, no can do—sixty cent—eh?" in a vacuous attempt to compromise.

"No can do!" This, at least, is good currency, philologically speaking, from Suez to Vladivostok. Nor does its significance evade the 'riksha man. A curious series of expressions flashes over his face. His quick-witted mind, alert, as his well-trained body, is endeavoring to set a safe limit to his demands, that he may recede not an iota therefrom.

At this point, however, an Indian policeman strolls up, and to him the European resorts. Sage Hindoo counsel suggests a compromise, and the 'riksha man receives seventy cents, where the schedule calls for but forty.

Thus he departs easily the victor. And although the sum involved is trifling, yet the Orient has triumphed decisively over the Occident; and the appearance upon the Bund of another host of world tourists from the super-liner Magnificent is hailed with joy by the Hong Kong 'riksha man.

M. T. G.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN

Few persons know that an excellent students' chorus for recitations exists at the University of Berlin. This was founded by Dr. Wilhelm Leyhausen and has rapidly grown in number, until at present it comprises 250 members. While the chorus originally consisted of eighty boy and girl students, soon painters, architects, musicians and other artists took a lively interest in it and asked to be permitted to join. In the meantime the students of the High School for Athletics had also formed a chorus of their own which is to co-operate with that of the university, and teachers may also join the university chorus. Part of this chorus appeared for the first time before the public in a performance of "Prometheus," by Aeschylus, at the Deutsche Theater. It has also taken part in several public celebrations. The recitations are accompanied by music especially put together for this purpose. The Minister of Interior Affairs is now supporting the chorus financially in order that it can continue to improve its work.

The Prussian Minister for Public Welfare has just decreed that automobilists are not to give unnecessary signals with their horns or "other similar noise-making devices" when leaving or returning to their garages if these are located in residential districts or in districts in which noise is forbidden. Many persons here would welcome it if this decree were extended to the heart of the city also, since the motorcar drivers of Berlin have got into the distracting habit of sounding their horn almost without cessation, due no doubt to their equally bad habit of racing along the roads in their endeavor to overtake the car in front.

The observatory at Potsdam has been commissioned to supply 1200 photographs for the chart of the sky which is being prepared principally by American and British observatories and which is said to be nearing its completion. Lack of funds and of personnel, according to Professor Ludendorff, head of the observatory, however, has delayed the fulfillment of this order, and the Prussian Ministry of Culture is being asked to supply the necessary means, the completion of the photographs being regarded as a question of prestige to German natural science.

Persons who have not enjoyed a high school education but who nevertheless wish to study at the university are now permitted to enter a special Kultur Examen (culture examination) at the Prussian Ministry of Education which enables them to take courses at the university. These examinations, according to a representative of the Ministry, have been to many a professor a revelation.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must retain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Regarding the United Church of Canada

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As were, I am sure, thousands of other Canadians, I was greatly interested in the most worthy edition of your paper that brought the great country of Canada before your readers. It was finely conceived and excellently executed.

There was one article, however, that naturally interested me more than any other: that by the Rev. Dr. George C. Pidgeon, moderator of the new United Church of Canada. He presents "one side of the shield," and that very optimistically. But there is another, and a less attractive one, which unionists either refuse to see or keep hidden.

I desire to supply one or two omissions in Dr. Pidgeon's historical outline. They will serve to indicate reasons why the Presbyterian Church in Canada is continuing. In 1905 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada unanimously adopted, and sent forth to the church as its own deliverance, the first report of its union committee, in which we read:

It was universally recognized in the joint union committee that a union of the churches, to be real and lasting, must carry the consent of the entire membership.

That was our policy in 1905. In 1917, when the first vote was taken, the results were 113,000 for and 50,733 against. The 1912 assembly, "in view of the extent of the minority," halted the movement, but expressed the hope of "practically unanimous action within a reasonable time." Another vote was taken in 1915, when the larger proportion of our young men were overseas, and thus disenfranchised. The results were extremely revealing, namely, 113,600 for union and 73,000 against.

In four years, you see, there was a tremendous increase in sentiment against the merger. The 1916 assembly ignored the policy of the 1912 assembly and resolved, in spite of warnings and pleadings, to proceed to union. A better spirit seemed to prevail in 1917. The assembly, "to avoid disunion among the membership of our church," halted once more the disrupting movement and counseled the church to "patiently await the new light which it may receive by divine guidance, through the growing experience of the war."

Alas, in 1921 the assembly, without asking the people what "new light" they had received, without thought of

the unanimous agreements of 1905, 1912 and 1917, resolved to "consummate organic union . . . as expeditiously as possible." That was the beginning of the terrible end which occurred on June 10, 1925. Then the disruption of the Presbyterian Church was complete.

Another important omission of your correspondent was made when he neglected to tell your readers that only 3 per cent of the Presbyterians voted to go into union.

But I must not write at undue length; and merely conclude by emphasizing that our "side of the shield" is beginning now to be viewed impartially by thousands. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, C. L. COWAN, Hamilton, Ont., Can.

### The Problem of Child Delinquency

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Juvenile delinquency cannot be attributed to any one cause. The unrest which has followed the Great War, changing social and industrial standards, poverty, wealth without the background which enables the individual to evaluate wealth and understand the responsibility it entails—all these are contributing causes. In the final analysis, however, the responsibility rests upon the parents of the young men and women who come in conflict with the law or are clever enough to violate the law without detection.

The first six years of a child's life are admitted by the majority of people to be extremely important character-forming years. The cardinal virtues—honesty, an understanding of the rights of other people and a respect for authority—must be taught in these years if the child is to have a right attitude toward life. The parents with a child difficult to manage are not right if they do not seek to reach the root of the trouble.

The study and training of the child are the means of preventing juvenile delinquency. Today we are beginning to acquire the knowledge which is the basis for such training and the faithful application of the knowledge by parents or those who stand in the place of parents will save the child from wrongdoing and develop a stronger, finer nation.

ADOLPH LEWISOWITZ, Honorary President, National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, New York, N. Y.